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## U.S. Trade Deficit increases Despite Good Foreign Sales

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States had a \$10.3-billion trade deficit in January, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

A January deficit, the highest September's \$11.5-billion, was \$2.3 billion greater than December's, an increase of 26 percent.

"Sharply higher imports accounted for the deterioration in my," Commerce Secretary

John Baldridge said.

He nearly 10-percent rise in end-weighted dollar last year, and the 10-percent jump since De-

ON PAGE 11

A dollar closed higher in Europe and New York on Thursday, dealers remained wary of further bank intervention.

If investors go against the opinion for so long to buy and bid up the exchange. An analysis by Carl Gertz.

er, and continued growth in its demand could hit the deficit to about \$140 billion year," Mr. Baldridge said.

Increasing imports completely erased a new export high of billion.

Baldridge, pointing to the good news in the January figures, said: "Despite the dollar, total foreign sales grew during 1984, and I expect similar increase this year."

It said that, though there was improvement in the United States' trade position in the final days of 1984, it was temporary due to lower year-end purchases that reflected the third-quarter economic slowdown and less inventory adjustments.

In country's major trading partner, Japan, continued record increasing surpluses. The deficit in trade with Japan fell \$3 billion, which on an

annual basis would surpass last year's record \$36.8 billion, reaching \$44.4 billion.

The United States and Japan are conducting talks aimed at fulfilling the January agreement by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to open the Japanese market to highly competitive U.S. imports in telecommunications, wood and paper products, sophisticated electronics, and pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

In addition, restraints on Japanese car exports to the United States end March 31, and it appears that the Reagan administration will not ask that they be continued.

The United States' deficits in trade with Western Europe, Taiwan and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries also increased in January from December, while the deficit with Canada declined.

Imports, drawn in by the strength of the dollar, were \$29.7 billion in January, despite a 3.3-percent decline in the value of petroleum imports. The January import totals were the highest since the \$29.8 billion in September, and exceeded the December figure by \$2.5 billion.

Leading imports were telecommunications equipment and parts, passenger cars, airplanes, iron and steel products, cocoa, coffee and sugar.

Exports were \$300 million higher in January than in December and \$1.5 billion higher than in January 1984.

Leading exports were electronic machinery, office machines and automatic data-processing equipment, cars, manufactured fertilizers and coal. There were decreases in overseas sales of aircraft, tobacco and wheat.

However, successive votes of 54-

45 and 50-48 in the Republican-controlled Senate amounted to major defeats for President Ronald Reagan and the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican who had lobbied hard

for a veto from the White House.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, had said earlier Wednesday that President Reagan's advisers had unanimously recommended a veto of what Mr. Speakes called the "budget-busting" legislation.

However, the veto threat, coupled with the fact that the Senate votes fell short of the two-thirds required to override a veto, cast doubt over whether the measures would become law.

Mr. Dole predicted they would not, and in a last-minute maneuver

the Senate leadership sent its bill to conference with the House in a form that could enable the farm provisions to be struck.

The House measure calls for \$3 billion in additional loan guarantees. The Senate approved \$1.8 billion.

Both measures would also allow farmers to get half their price-support loans, up to \$50,000 per farmer, in the spring, when seed and fertilizer are needed before planting, instead of after the fall harvest, as current law provides.

In addition, the Senate measure would provide \$100 million to subsidize lower interest rates for commercial loans, which critics called a bank bailout. The House bill did not contain a similar provision.

[Mr. Speakes renewed the veto

threat Thursday, saying: "The president has not changed his mind," United Press International reported.

[In the Senate, the relief for farmers was attached to an African famine aid bill that Mr. Speakes said might be vetoed even if stripped of its farm provisions because the relief was not provided in the form requested by the administration.

[The next action was to come Thursday as the House took up its second debt relief measure of the week — \$1 billion in loan guarantees for farmers with the heaviest debt loads.]

Congressional approval of measures followed an intense lobbying effort by Midwestern farmers and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## House, Senate Approve Farm Debt-Relief Measures

By Helen Dewar  
and Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Both houses of the U.S. Congress, defying threats of a veto from the White House, have approved emergency credit relief for farmers in debt and facing bankruptcy.

The measures, approved Wednesday in different form by the two houses, would provide additional funds for farm-loan guarantees, ease terms for both direct government loans and federal guarantees of commercial loans and force a speedup in processing the debt.

The 318-103 vote in the Democratic-controlled House came as no surprise.

Mr. Dole predicted they would not, and in a last-minute maneuver

to delay the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline.

The Soviet Union has recovered from an economic slump that was pronounced in the early 1980s. Its overall foreign trade in 1984 showed a \$9.9-billion surplus. Although part of this surplus involves Soviet exports to Third World countries and is not readily converted to cash, it nevertheless puts Moscow in a more comfortable financial situation.

Major projects envisioned by Moscow are said to include, among others, the following plans:

• A \$1-billion metallurgical complex at Vojishka, on the Volga River, to produce, among other things, large-diameter pipes. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Soviet Planners To Forgo Deals With U.S. Firms

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is preparing its economic plan for the rest of the decade amid clear signs that most contracts for major development projects will be awarded to West European and Japanese companies, to the virtual exclusion of U.S. industry.

While Moscow has long dealt with West Europeans and Japanese on major commercial contracts, with most U.S. trade being in grain and other commodities, Kremlin planners in the past appeared to be at least open to discussing projects with Americans.

Soviet sources now indicate that a decision has been made on both political and economic grounds not to include U.S. companies. It would be a major departure in Soviet planning and development.

For the first time, they say, several projects valued at \$1 billion or more will be won by foreign companies under "turnkey contracts" meaning the foreign company will be in charge from design to start-up.

Commercial talks suggest that the Kremlin is turning toward Western Europe and Japan for partners in multibillion-dollar, long-term development projects. Trade officials say this trend has led to a debate in Moscow.

White officials in the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade ministries are said to be arguing for U.S. economic participation for economic and political reasons, the prevailing view among officials in the Central Committee, the State Planning Commission and Foreign Trade Ministry is that commercial relations with the United States should be limited to specific, short-term contracts.

According to the prevailing view, there is no guarantee that politics will not once again be injected into East-West trade. The Soviet bloc partners should therefore develop economic plans to reduce their vulnerability to any possible U.S. boycott.

"This dialogue, which has just reopened," he added, "should not stop at its birth."

Mr. Craxi appeared to give less support to the U.S. view of the missile defense than have Britain or West Germany. Mr. Reagan has said he wants the United States to conduct research on a space-based defense against nuclear missiles regardless of the outcome of the arms talks, which begin March 12.

But on Wednesday a top aide, responding to the use of the sensitive word "negotiability," emphasized that Mr. Craxi was not ruling out the possibility he would take a position similar to that of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. She has favored the project.

In the interview, Mr. Craxi, who Monday will begin a visit to the United States, also sketched out a wide area of agreement with the United States on the missile defense and said Italy was approaching the issue "without prejudice."

He echoed Mr. Reagan's objections to using the popular name "star wars" to describe the space system.

"These are defensive arms," Mr. Craxi said.

He said research into the system would have important economic and civil applications and emphasized that whatever arms agreements were reached, it would be nearly impossible to stop research.

"It is very difficult to put a brake (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Craxi Urges U.S. to Make Space Defense Negotiable

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi says the United States should give the Soviet Union guarantees on President Ronald Reagan's proposed missile-defense system so that arms negotiations next month in Geneva can move forward.

"We must declare from the very beginning the negotiability of this matter," Mr. Craxi said Monday in an interview.

He said "guarantees must be given" on the defense system to overcome "the preoccupations of the Soviets." He did not specify what guarantees he thought would satisfy Moscow.

"This dialogue, which has just reopened," he added, "should not stop at its birth."

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"It is very difficult to put a brake (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Ortega Holds Up Arms Buying, Says

### 100 Cuban Aides to Leave Managua

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has announced an "indefinite moratorium" on the acquisition of new arms systems by his government and said that Nicaragua would send home 100 Cuban military advisers.

Mr. Ortega said in a speech Wednesday that the measures were being taken to "encourage the reduction of tensions" in Central America and in the hope that they would be "the first step" toward the complete withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the region.

To "open the road to peace," Mr. Ortega said, Nicaragua has decided to suspend the acquisition of all new arms systems "as well as those interception airplanes needed to complete the country's current anti-aircraft system."

In addition, he said, 50 Cuban military advisers are to be sent home in May, with another 50 to follow at an unspecified time.

He said that, in return, Nicaragua would agree to return talks between the two countries at Manzanillo, Mexico, that were suspended last month, and that the Reagan administration would "withdraw its request to Congress" for funds for anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

In Washington, the White

House rejected Mr. Ortega's proposals, saying Thursday that they did little to meet U.S. concerns, Reuters reported. "There is nothing in his so-called peace proposals," said the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes. "He has launched what appears to be a fairly sophisticated peace offensive" to influence U.S. Congress.

Asked if the White House believed that Mr. Ortega had advanced his proposals to defeat President Ronald Reagan's plan for siding the rebels, Mr. Speakes replied: "Absolutely." He said the 100 Cubans mentioned by Mr. Ortega were "but a token number of the 2,500 to 3,500 Cuban military and security personnel and the 3,500 to 4,000 Cuban civilians who are in Nicaragua."

He added: "As to their intention to take a pause in receiving Soviet arms, we note that they have already indicated they would not be able to handle much more weaponry immediately because of the large amount they received in their buildup in the last several years."

Mr. Ortega announced his proposal late Tuesday, saying it was his hope that the plan could "contribute so that jointly we, the U.S. and Nicaragua, can find a peaceful solution to the problems that have been raised and care moves away from a military solution."

He offered the plan in a two-

parties right after World War II. Increasingly, the younger group is showing impatience over having to wait while the older politicians decide when to step aside.

Nowhere has the generational division been more graphically displayed than in the Liberal Democratic Party headed by the former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, who is also 66.

Mr. Tanaka, despite having been found guilty two years ago of bribe-taking, has remained Japan's kingmaker by virtue of heading the largest of the dominant party's five major factions. But in the last few weeks potentially serious cracks have developed in what many had thought to be an invincible machine.

A challenge was thrown down by one of Mr. Tanaka's followers, Noboru Takeshita, the 60-year-old finance minister and a man eager to become the country's next prime minister.

Mr. Takeshita's problem is that his ambitions are effectively blocked while Mr. Tanaka hangs on as the faction leader. And since the former prime minister shows no interest in yielding power, especially while he is appealing his conviction, Mr. Takeshita felt himself

Three of the contenders for the leadership of the Liberal Democrats, Japan's governing party: Shintaro Abe, above; Kiichi Miyazawa, top right; and Noboru Takeshita.

we can arrange it, which we are perfectly willing to do," Mr. Shultz said, "then I'll listen carefully to what he says."

Mr. Ortega was to leave Managua on Thursday for the Uruguayan capital, bearing the text of what he says is a major peace proposal to reduce tensions with the United States and Nicaragua's neighbors.

He is to fly to Montevideo for the inauguration of Uruguay's newly elected civilian president, Julio Maria Sanguineti. Mr. Shultz also is to attend the ceremonies.

Mr. Ortega said Tuesday night that after he arrived in Montevideo he planned to make public "some initiatives in favor of the Contadora peace process." Those negotiations, sponsored by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Rescue teams dug through the rubble to find the dead and any survivors. But they worked in darkness because the authorities feared turning on floodlights in case IRA snipers opened fire.

A senior police officer in Newry said: "The canteen was packed at the time. The people inside had no chance."

Heavily armed troops and police sealed off Newry, but the attackers were believed to have slipped across the border into the Irish Republic before the mortars were fired.

Police declined to say how many officers were inside the base when the attack came.

The reported death toll was believed to be the worst single casualty count suffered by the police force, the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary, since sectarian and political bloodshed in Northern Ireland began in August 1969.

Thursday's attack came amid a new spiral of violence in the province and a string of setbacks for the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic clandestine organization.

Last week, the guerrillas killed an off-duty prison officer, a police officer and a Catholic who they said was a police informer.

The rebels have sustained heavy casualties in recent weeks, with seven of them killed by troops and police. Three were gunned down in an army ambush in the border town of Strabane on Saturday.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Henry Cabot Lodge, 82, who was a three-term senator, the U.S.

## Mubarak Calls on U.S. to Aid New Middle East Peace Efforts

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

**CAIRO** — President Hosni Mubarak says he is relatively encouraged by a continuing flurry of high-level contacts between Egypt and Israel and called on the United States to lend its weight to new Middle East peace efforts.

"The United States cannot continue to sit with its hands folded," Mr. Mubarak said in an interview Wednesday, as both Israel and moderate Palestinians show increased flexibility.

The Reagan administration said Thursday that it welcomed statements of support for direct negotiations between Israel and a delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians on a peace settlement in the Middle East, Reuters reported from Washington.

But the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, repeated the U.S. position that the time was not right for the administration to launch a new peace initiative. "We are ready to step in and be helpful when the time is appropriate," he said, adding: "It is up to them to get started, to set the tone."

Minutes before the interviews, Mr. Mubarak had received an Israeli minister and shortly afterward dispatched the third envoy he has sent to the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, in the past week.

The developing dialogue is the most serious Israeli-Egyptian exchange since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon cast a pall over the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty that links the two former enemies and caused Egypt to halt high-level contacts with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak said the exchange had helped convince him that Mr. Peres "wants to be much more flexible" in seeking peace than were his predecessors, Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir.

In the interview, the Egyptian president specified that the exchanges with Mr. Peres primarily concern "bilateral relations," including deadlocked negotiations over the return of a four-acre (1.6-hectare) strip of land at Taba, a coastal resort on the Gulf of Aqaba, to Egyptian sovereignty.

Mr. Mubarak made these other points:

\* The next step in the renewed search for peace should be to establish a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that Egypt is helping to form. Israel should join these talks at a later stage, he said.

\* High U.S. interest rates on previous military purchases are damaging Egypt's economic recovery efforts and should be lowered or



Hosni Mubarak

eliminated. He said he would welcome a U.S. decision to forgive outstanding loans to Egypt for military purchases, which total about \$4 billion.

An Egyptian offer to build a Red Sea military base that would be financed by the United States and used by American forces in the event of a Middle East crisis has been shelved because of U.S. insistence that American companies be involved in constructing the base.

\* Mr. Mubarak took issue with calls by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials for preemptive or retaliatory strikes against terrorist groups by warning that "violence will create more violence; more violence will create more terrorism."

He declined to go into detail about the series of meetings he initiated last week by sending a senior Egyptian parliamentarian to Bucharest to meet with Mr. Peres. He also dispatched his political affairs adviser, Osama el-Baz, and a ranking Foreign Ministry official on separate trips to Israel this week.

Israel's energy minister, Moshe Shahal, met with Mr. Mubarak on Wednesday morning.

The Egyptian leader's remarks made it clear, however, that he sees a fresh opportunity to improve relations with Israel created by the arrival of Mr. Peres of the Labor Party at the top of a coalition government, the beginning of a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and movement by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy called it a "trap" and a "trap."

Their assessments contradicted the evaluations of two Labor Party officials who met Egyptian leaders in Cairo.

his overtures to Mr. Peres. "We are discussing the problem of Taba. I think Mr. Peres wants to be much more flexible."

Mr. Mubarak expects to arrive in Washington on March 9 also bolstered by a March 6 meeting in Egypt with King Hussein of Jordan, whom Mr. Peres has offered to meet for direct talks on the status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Mr. Mubarak insisted that the first step in getting peace talks under way should be the opening of contacts between the United States and "moderate Palestinians" who may soon be named to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Since 1975, the United States has refused political contacts with the PLO unless it renounces terrorism and accepts Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, which calls for recognition of Israel in return for evacuation of Arab land occupied in the 1967 war.

Mr. Mubarak apparently hopes that the deadlock can be broken through a formula agreed upon Feb. 11 by Hussein and Mr. Arafat. The PLO leader agreed to the formation of a joint delegation with Jordanians and accepted the principle of a "comprehensive peace" based on "Security Council resolutions."

Both U.S. and Israeli officials have noted that the agreement does not specifically accept the key resolution, 242, by name, and that PLO officials have repudiated portions of the agreement with Hussein.

Saying that the Palestinians named to the delegation would be "moderate people who can talk sense, who speak logic," Mr. Mubarak urged the United States and Israel not "to put Arafat in a difficult position" by insisting on specific mention of Resolution 242.

"Be realistic," he said. "During the negotiations this could be solved. Give them some confidence. They need confidence. They are afraid to lose everything."

■ In Likud Deride Plan

Two senior Likud ministers in the Israeli government derided the Egyptian peace initiative Thursday and said it was potentially dangerous, The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said it was nothing but "a transparent device" to maneuver the United States into recognizing the PLO, and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy called it a "trap" and a "trap."

Their assessments contradicted the evaluations of two Labor Party officials who met Egyptian leaders in Cairo.



COUNTERATTACK — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, right, and Ambassador Yuri V. Dubinin, center, of the Soviet Union talking Thursday with Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzales, in Madrid. Mr. Gromyko argued against U.S. space missile defense plans. Earlier, the roving U.S. presidential envoy, Vernon A. Walters, met for 45 minutes with Mr. Gonzalez.

## Craxi Urges U.S. to Make Space Plans Negotiable

(Continued from Page 1)

on the human brain," Mr. Craxi said.

He said he hoped the arms negotiations would focus "on things that exist," a reference to nuclear weapons, since it is impossible to negotiate "on things that do not exist."

The aide to Mr. Craxi said the prime minister was not proposing that the United States give up space defense research in exchange for Soviet concessions.

"He is simply saying that space research should be a matter of intensive talks at an early stage of the negotiations," the aide said.

Mr. Craxi, the only Socialist to serve as Italian prime minister since World War II, took over his post in August 1983. He is one of Italy's longest serving prime ministers since the war, a period when governments have had an average life of eight to nine months.

During the interview, the prime minister also made these points:

\* He said there should be an initiative to start negotiations in the Middle East. Since Israel would reject an international conference that included the Soviet Union, he said, he favored direct talks among the parties.

\* The plot to kill Pope John Paul

II did not involve "religious fanaticism" but had a political motive aimed at "the Polish pope." Mr. Craxi would not elaborate, but his view was similar to that of Italian magistrates who said Bulgarians took part in the plot because of the danger the pope posed for Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

\* The new wave of terrorism in Europe differs substantially from the terrorism in the mid-1970s. The new terrorism, he said, is directed primarily at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the new terrorists are "isolated groups" who lack "a base of support socially and culturally."

\* During his visit to the United States, he hoped to discuss "this explosion of the dollar, which has become somewhat irrational." Mr. Craxi also expressed admiration for Mr. Reagan's achievement in office.

"What Reagan has achieved is the creation of a great number of jobs, and this should make not only Italy but the whole of Europe proud," he said.

"Now the anti-Americans say they are bad jobs with little value," Mr. Craxi said. "But it's always better to have a bad job than no job at all, while we in Europe have too great an unemployment rate."

## Soviet Planners Favor Firms in Europe, Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

bidders for this project are the West German company Mannesmann and the Italian companies of Italmepianti and Finsider.

Doctors said that the stroke was mild and that Mr. Tanaka could recover fully in three to four weeks.

Newspapers speculated that the stroke could diminish Mr. Tanaka's influence in the Liberal Democratic Party and permit a realignment of party alliances that could threaten Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Some political analysts argue that the general split within his division must worry him. His own faction is small, and without Mr. Tanaka's full support, his grip on power would be tenuous.

There had been speculation that the prime minister would call parliamentary elections this year in hope of strengthening his hand, but that prospect seems dimmer now.

There had also been talk that Mr. Tanaka might try to change party, still heads a faction of 122 members of the Diet, or parliament.

That is the largest faction in the Liberal Democratic Party, a loose conservative coalition that has dominated Japanese politics for 30 years.

A multibillion-dollar project for gas and oil extraction on the island of Sakhalin in the Far East. According to Soviet officials, this project would require imports of equipment exceeding \$2 billion. Several Japanese companies are said to have been approached on this.

A gas and oil development project in Kazakhstan whose total cost exceeds \$1 billion. Officials said engineering for the Karachagan project exceeded \$100 million. Mannesmann, the French company Technip and an unnamed Canadian company are reportedly seeking this project. The same companies are fighting for contracts for a similar project at Tengiz.

A chemical and plastic complex whose total cost will exceed \$1.2 billion. This is a turnkey contract. Moscow is negotiating with the British companies of John Brown, ICI and Davy McKee.

A chemical-equipment plant whose construction cost is estimated at \$1 billion. The take involves the Italian company Montedison.

A \$1-billion project to build and equip a metallurgical plant at Orel, west of Moscow. The main bidders are the Austrian company Voestalpine and the Italian company Danieli. This is also a turnkey project.

A multimillion-dollar plastics plant involving an Italian company, SINA Viscosa.

## U.K. Miners Plan Strategy Review

(Continued from Page 1)

the union's members back at work surpassed 50 percent.

The union leadership announced that delegates would be summoned from all mines to Sunday's conference in London. No agenda was published, but the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said it was thought that the conference would discuss the possibility of an organized return to work without a settlement.

The strike started March 12 over management plans to close 20 money-losing mines with the loss of 20,000 through attrition of the industry's 186,000 mining jobs.

Negotiations have failed repeatedly, and the management of the state-owned industry has refused to hold further talks unless the union agrees in advance to the closure of money-losing mines.

The union's president, Arthur Scargill, said after the seven-hour meeting in the northern English city of Sheffield: "We've had a long and in-depth analysis of the current

situation and we've also taken stock of the numbers of people both out on strike and those who have returned to work."

The coal board reported that 1,018 miners abandoned the strike and returned to work Thursday.

On Wednesday, the union's general secretary, Peter Heathfield, insisted that 59 percent — 109,777 — of the country's 186,000 miners were still on strike.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, speaking in the House of Commons, urged the remaining miners "to take matters into their own hands and return to rebuild the industry which their leadership has shattered."

Among these projects are plans calling for the construction of several wood treatment plants and paper mills along the Balkan-Anmar River, the modernization and reconstruction of automobile plants at Gorod, Moscow, Togliatti and Zaporozhe, and a large number of food processing facilities.

Saudi Arabia Gets Snowfall

(Continued from Page 1)

MANAMA, Bahrain — Snow has fallen in Saudi Arabia for the first time in several years, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Thursday. Nearly two feet (more than 50 centimeters) of snow fell Wednesday in the area east of the Gulf of Aqaba and close to the Jordanian border, the agency said.

## Warsaw Sets Three-Step Increase in Food Prices

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish government said Thursday it would raise food prices, first scheduled for March, in three stages before the end of June. But it did not indicate how big the raises would be.

The deputy prime minister, Antoni Grynewicz, said that details would be made public this week and that the first round of increases would affect bread and sugar, the official news agency PAP reported.

Commentaries in the official press made it clear the government had not retreated on the unpopular price rises, although it agreed — in response to trade-union pressure — not to impose across-the-board increases in March.

Zytle Warsaw, the country's biggest daily newspaper, said: "Some people wrongly read it as a complete abandonment of price rises. There should be no illusions in this respect."

After the government had said it would reconsider imposing the increases, the banned Solidarity trade union canceled a call for a 15-minute general strike to protest the original proposal.

Those plans would have raised the cost of living by up to 4.2 percent. The official unions, which replaced Solidarity, rejected these rises as damaging to the standard of living of working people.

Mr. Grynewicz said the first stage of the price increases would include "products that aroused the fewest reservations during consultations." These, he said, were flour and grain products.

"Such a growth will be accompanied by the lifting of their rationing," he said, "but the increase in the price of flour must be followed by price rises for bread and other grain products."

He did not indicate when prices would be raised for more sensitive items, such as meat, which is raised more strictly.

Food prices in Poland have not been raised since February 1984, although prices paid to farmers rose 10 percent in July and are due to be reviewed by the end of June.

The government daily, Rzecznik społeczny, warned that "to freeze food prices would mean drastic cuts in food production" that would "inevitably lead to empty shelves, enormous waiting lines and shortages of food products, even those in surplus today."

Rzecznik społeczny emphasized that several hundred thousand people had taken part in several weeks of consultations on the price rises. A government communiqué in January had outlined three sets of increases and called for a month of "social consultations" in work places and the news media to choose the one least objectionable to the public.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ex-Libyan Envoy Is Shot in Vienna

VIENNA (AP) — Ezzedin Ali M. Ghadamesi, a former Libyan ambassador to Austria who opposed Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, was shot and seriously injured Thursday as he lay home here, police reported.

A spokesman for Interior Minister Karl Blecha quoted witness saying that one of the assailants fired on foot and another person was hit in a car. He said it was believed that Mr. Ghadamesi was removed from his car by his assailants.

The three men were released Wednesday from a maximum-security prison near Madrid, the official said. He said the trial verdict was made known later. Court sources said this was normal Spanish procedure and the defendants were either cleared or had served the sentence of their sentences while in custody.

The four were charged with planning to hijack a Saudi airline and to kill an opponent of the Iranian regime. The four remained in jail pending sentencing after having confessed to possession of arms, the sources said.

### Spain Frees 3 Iranians, Holds Four

MADRID (Reuters) — After a three-day trial, a Spanish court freed three Iranians accused of planning a hijacking and killing, holding four on charges of illegally possessing arms and explosives.

The three men were released Wednesday from a maximum-security prison near Madrid, the official said. He said the trial verdict was made known later. Court sources said this was normal Spanish procedure and the defendants were either cleared or had served the sentence of their sentences while in custody.

The four were charged with planning to hijack a Saudi airline and to kill an opponent of the Iranian regime. The four remained in jail pending sentencing after having confessed to possession of arms, the sources said.

### Lebanon Seeks UN Aid Against Israel

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — Lebanon appealed yesterday to the United Nations Security Council to call on Israel immediately to "military onslaught" in southern Lebanon and to withdraw its forces.

Rachid Fakhoury, the Lebanese representative, told the opening session of a council meeting on the situation in southern Lebanon that the action "was needed to end attacks by the Israeli military machine on towns and villages in his country.

In Beirut, a Lebanese government source said it had been war. U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew that the United States was supporting a council resolution condemning Israel for its "acts of aggression" in southern Lebanon. Bartholomew advised Lebanese Foreign Minister against taking a hard line at the UN Security Council and that Washington could not afford to and will veto any resolution condemning Israel," said a Lebanese official who declined to be identified.

### Britain Orders Wiretap Inquiry

LONDON (UPI) — The British government ordered an inquiry Thursday into allegations by a former intelligence official that communications agents illegally wiretapped trade unionists and anti-protectionists.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said in the House of Commons yesterday that the investigation would examine wiretaps made since 1979 and all that were ordered illegally for political reasons. "I think it is important that interception and surveillance should follow the proper procedures," he said.

## Goetz 'Checked,' Shot At Youth a Second Time, Police Report Claims

By Marcia Chambers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After shooting

young men on a Manhattan

way train in December, Mr.

H. Goetz said to one of them,

"I don't look so bad, here again," and shot at him again, ac-

ording to a police report.

The report, made public

Tuesday, is a summary of state-

the police say Mr. Goetz

shot them to them in Concord, New

York, when he surrendered

Wednesday from a trial Dec. 31.

He said the trial was

he had fired a shot at each of them,

he "checked" their condi-

tions, he saw the fourth "half-sitting

lying on a bench," the report

said, and "stated that he saw no

on the subject."

"You don't look so bad,

another," then he shot at the other

according to the report.

The report was written by War-

Foote, the first officer to inter-

with Mr. Goetz, and details for the

events of Dec. 22.

In an interview at his apartment

yesterday, Mr. Goetz said that

Foote's statement was "essen-

tially accurate," but he would not

comment on details of the case. He

had been asked about what he saw a

need for citizens to arm themselves

against criminals and overly

aggressive gun-licensing laws.

A Manhattan grand jury indi-

cated last month on three counts:

illegal weapons possession, but

failed to charge him with attempted murder. The grand jury

also rejected Mr. Foote's report as well

as videotaped statements Mr. Goetz gave police.

The fourth person shot by Mr.

Foote, Darren Cabe, 19, of the Bronx,

was paralyzed from the waist

down.

Viretap Inquiry

British government ordered

intelligence official to

drop trade unionists

in southern Lebanon

to withdraw

from the UN committee

in a television conference

because of fears that it

would follow the

policy of the

Soviet Union.

Soviet for questions

of the U.S. Committee

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Mideast: A War Too Late

Jordan, backed by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, claims to have won the Palestine Liberation Organization's consent for negotiations — presumably with Israel but maybe only the United States. The tortured language of King Hussein's agreement with Yasser Arafat bears only a faint resemblance to the terms of Camp David and the Reagan plan for the Middle East and is far from a realistic basis for negotiation. But if pro-American Arab leaders say it is a step forward, that is reason enough for the United States and Israel to embrace it as that.

The accord mentions negotiation but not Israel. It promises "peace" for a "total withdrawal" from the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem, but not even recognition of the rest of Israel. It envisions the PLO sitting with Jordanians in a joint delegation but contemplates a confederation of the "states of Jordan and Palestine," with "Palestine" left free to exercise self-determination.

These terms only prove that the diplomacy of the most moderate Arab regimes continues to be at least one war too late. After the 1967 war, they offered to settle for terms they could have had in 1948. Since the war of 1973, they have yearned for the terms available in 1967. And though in the Lebanon war Israel has surely lost its taste for occupying hostile Arab terrain, the PLO lost a great deal more: its last base of operations against Israel. The Israelis did not chase the PLO out of bases in the north only to let it govern bases in the east.

Still, the latest exertions deserve some respect, for they represent a grudging recogni-

tion by pro-American Arabs that the aid and protection of the United States must be paid for with their progressive acceptance of Israel.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt needs this sense of movement because he wants more economic aid from a Congress that resents his chilly observance of the Camp David peace. He has kept his ambassador out of Israel since the invasion of Lebanon and even before then held travel and trade to a minimum. Now that Israel is withdrawing from Lebanon, he feels hard-pressed to improve relations. Having the PLO appear interested in coexistence can blunt the charge of radical Arabs that Egypt is still betraying the Palestinians.

Jordan and Saudi Arabia can similarly benefit from Mr. Arafat's apparent blessing. King Hussein and Mr. Arafat are rivals in seeking to speak for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. It is good that the king is gaining in that competition, but he is far from ready to arrange, over Syria's opposition, an Israeli-Jordanian condominium in the West Bank.

Such a condominium now seems to be the only plausible formula for the future. Israel may not be ready for it either. But Israel should, in time, want to shed the burden of subjugating the huge Arab populations of the West Bank and Gaza. Until their status is resolved, they threaten Israel's domestic order. And until Israel finds a way to grant them the autonomy it promised at Camp David, they cannot produce the natural leaders needed to supplant the vexatious PLO once and for all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Commerce Counterattacks

Fed up with years of needling from the Pentagon, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige has now struck back — and rather effectively. As an example of turf warfare in Washington, the affair is turning into a classic. It revolves around the leakage of technology to the Soviet Union — and the question of who is more vigilantly anti-Soviet than whom.

The first territorial aggression was committed by the Defense Department when it charged the Commerce Department with carelessness in issuing export licenses for technical equipment that the Russians could put to military use. The suggestion was that Commerce tends to get carried away with its enthusiasm for export promotion. The obvious solution, Defense thought, was to ask for some of Commerce's authority over export licensing.

Then the Pentagon's allies and admirers began to be heard from — notably the commissioners of customs, William von Raab. After each new round of defense, Mr. von Raab warmly joined the refrain, like the second tenor in an operatic sextet, on the general theme of the awful things that he was powerless to stop under present law, and so on.

The Commerce Department is run by people who think of themselves as reliable to the right in their politics, and their first reaction was pure astonishment. Because of this internal quarrel, Congress deadlocked on the renewal of the Export Administration Act, which, to the embarrassment of the White

House, expired last year. In January, the Defense Department won an important victory when President Reagan finally stepped in and gave it the authority to review, with Commerce's, the export applications.

Mr. Baldrige counterattacked last week, accusing the Defense Department of allowing military and technical secrets to fall into Soviet hands through routine declassification of documents. While the Pentagon has an adequate staff to duplicate Commerce's work on the export licenses, he said, it does not seem to have anyone overseeing the papers that are automatically being opened to the public.

More recently, the Commerce Department turned its attention to Mr. von Raab, charging that the U.S. Customs allowed a series of shipments of helicopters to continue for more than a year while knowing that they were being diverted illegally to North Korea. The shipments ended, according to Commerce, only when it heard about them and intervened.

No doubt there is a serious issue here. American technology is crucially useful to the Soviet Union and its friends, and they work assiduously to obtain it. For the administration, it is a matter of balancing security requirements against the necessities of an open society with an immense flow of international trade. But all that is almost too familiar to be worth discussing. The territorial struggles within the administration are infinitely more entertaining.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Balanced Budget Fantasy

• Whereas President Reagan has generated more federal deficit spending than all his predecessors combined;

• Whereas the aforementioned has again asked Congress for a constitutional amendment "mandating the federal government spend no more than it takes in";

• Whereas even Mr. Reagan knows that what he says about balancing the budget is inconsistent with what he does about it;

• Now therefore be it resolved that the federal government's deficits can be wiped out with the stroke of a pen.

This is only a fantasy, yet it has now gained the endorsement of the National Governors Association. More important, it has been endorsed by 32 state legislatures. The states seek a constitutional convention on it, though Congress could write an amendment.

A convention requires approval of only two more states. The proponents defeated this week in Montana, have their eyes on the legislatures of Connecticut, Michigan and Washington. Michigan's Senate has voted approval, and the proposal's chances in the House, where the Republicans have gained strength, are rated a toss-up. Connecticut's Legislature seems ripest. It is back in Republican hands again, and backers of the measure have signed up a majority of members in both houses.

A constitutional convention would be hazardous. It is by no means certain that one could be confined to the budget issue. But whether the amendment came from a convention or Congress, it would be bad law. The U.S. Constitution now properly avoids rigid guidelines on any phase of national life so inherently subject to fluctuation.

Writing the balanced budget into the Constitution would also be reckless economics. Massive deficits are clearly a problem, but there is ample evidence — there have been only six balanced budgets in the last 50 years — that deficit per se do not doom the republic. And no legal language has yet been drawn that would guarantee effectiveness but allow flexibility. Finally, the idea is simply unreal. Mr. Reagan's new Budget Message projects an \$82-billion deficit in 1990; the Congressional Budget Office thinks it will be twice that.

A maze of possible challenges to a constitutional convention leaves the final outcome in doubt, but there is no reason to be sanguine. Approval by just one more state might make Congress nervous enough to go ahead with an amendment of its own.

Desirable as budget control may be, the answer is not to add some wishful paragraphs to the Constitution. That document already puts the responsibility where it belongs: on the president and Congress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR MARCH 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Avalanche Buries Idaho Town**

**NEW YORK** — The mining village of Mate, Idaho, was practically swept out of existence [on Feb. 27] by an avalanche, and it is feared that between 150 and 200 miners have perished. Details at present are meager, owing to the fact that a raging blizzard has rendered it impossible for rescue parties to make any headway. According to stories obtained from survivors, the town was overwhelmed while the inhabitants were asleep, and thousands of tons of snow and ice swept down the mountainside with such little warning that all the more exposed houses were obliterated before those inside could escape. Several freight cars which were standing on a siding on the outskirts of the village were buried in the masses of snow, and of the fifty men known to have been sleeping in them not one escaped.

1935: Another Depression in 1939?

**NEW YORK** — "Inflation Ahead — What to Do About It!" is the title of a full-page newspaper advertisement which appeared [on Feb. 28] from a pamphlet by William Kiplinger and Frederick Shelton giving advice to investors. The authors supply a weekly private newsletter to subscribers. The pamphlet says: "Inflation is coming because of a long accumulation of causes, circumstances, conditions and incidents. The gold clause decision merely removes one of the previous obstacles concerning the steady march toward inflation. Congress is even more inflationary." It predicts there will be little currency inflation, but a big-scale credit inflation starting in 1935 and increasing in 1936. "There may be danger ahead in 1939 or 1940," the pamphlet concludes, "a reaction from the inflation and another depression."

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## Nicaragua: Reagan's Pressure Was Ill-Timed

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON** — Achieving peace through the application of pressure requires a sure sense of timing. For at the moment of maximum leverage, a deal has to be cut and the chips cashed in.

Nicaragua has recently come front and center again because the Reagan administration missed the moment to strike a bargain. Now it seeks to spread the blame for failure to the Congress and the Democrats.

The time of maximum leverage, as high U.S. officials acknowledge, was before the American presidential election.

President Reagan was a nearly certain winner: the Sandinist regime was highly uncertain as to what actions he might take with his mandate renewed. Uncertainty bred caution, and caution induced moves to soft differences.

To take the steam out of charges

that they were following a Marxist-Leninist takeover script, the Sandinists called their own national elections for Nov. 4 — two days before the vote for the American president. They endorsed the democratic principles put forward by the Contadora countries; they even accepted a Contadora draft proposal for neutralizing Nicaragua against any foreign influence. They also entered into formal bilateral talks with an American diplomatic delegation.

The bilateral talks held in Manzanillo, Mexico, moved smoothly through eight sessions, including one last November. At the December session, the Sandinists turned tough.

The reason for that switch presents no mystery. The American people spoke, and what they said robbed Ronald Reagan of a credible military threat. In the course of the presidential campaign, the Central Intelligence Agency, and its director, William Casey, became increasingly controversial because of unorthodox activities in Nicaragua.

In the election, Mr. Reagan lost the House again and barely held on in the Senate. New leaders of the Senate Intelligence Committee made it plain that they would not favor continued support for the "covert" anti-Sandinist effort. The United States sustained a propaganda loss when it pulled out of a World Court case involving CIA-sponsored mining of Nicaraguan harbors. More public relations damage was done when the United States suspended the Manzanillo talks.

The loss of leverage came home with a vengeance when the Congress went into regular session. It imme-

dately became clear there was no majority for continued support of aid to the "contra" mercenaries. A suggestion that aid be made over scared the daylights out of Honduras and Costa Rica — two countries friendly to the United States but exposed to Nicaraguan military pressure. In El Salvador, a right-wing resurgence suddenly turned political conditions sour for President Napoleón Duarte, the moderate leader the United States has been trying to sustain.

In these conditions, the administration suddenly began to blare out its case on Nicaragua. President Reagan strongly implied he wanted the Sandinist government overthrown, and likened the conflict to such "freedom fighters" as Lafayette. Secretary of State George Shultz spoke of Nicaragua slipping behind "the endless darkness of Communist tyranny."

Odds are the tactic will not work. For the administration shows no disposition to put Americans into the struggle, even with something as limited as an air strike. With Americans lives not directly at stake, the Congress is apt to stand behind a proposal to keep U.S. involvement low.

No very bad consequences are likely to follow congressional inaction. The Sandinists are under a lot of economic pressure. They will have a hard time escalating conflict by themselves. Neither of their major

backers — the Soviet Union or Cuba — seems to have much stomach for new confrontation with the United States in Central America.

But if it is relatively harmless to make threats without following through in Central America, that is not true everywhere. If the United States talks tough in the Middle East and then does nothing, friends in Europe and the Gulf take note and are round exposed to charges of being "soft on communism."

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backers — the Soviet Union or Cuba — seems to have much stomach for new confrontation with the United States in Central America.

If the United States had not taken this unequivocal stand, the first major erosion in mutual defense would have been in Japan, where public

opinion is understandably repelled by atomic weaponry. U.S. warships, which visit New Zealand only once every couple of months, visit Japan frequently; that nation's wise policy is to turn a blind eye to the weapons, preferring not to know what is aboard. Japanese reporters have descended on New Zealand; had U.S. officials given an inch, Japan's government would have been forced to demand a yard.

That would have triggered a reaction in Europe, where some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are unhappy with the deployment of nuclear missiles on their soil. A U.S. concession to public opinion in New Zealand and Japan would surely have resulted in similar demands by socialist European countries, and would have increased the pressure of the neutralist Greens party on the West German government.

That is why the American attitude toward the New Zealand go-it-alone decision is so important. If an ally chooses its own means of defense, and ceases to contribute to the mutual defense, it is no ally. Its people will retain U.S. friendship and its commercial relations need suffer no punishment, but that nation, if attacked, no longer has guarantees of U.S. military aid.

The episode raises some questions in American minds as well. Has the United States been defending New Zealand from, anyway? What is America getting in return for its nuclear umbrella protecting Japan? Why are a third of a million Americans troops stationed in Europe, 40 years after the war?

New Zealand's willingness to "cut it," in both slang senses, reminds Americans of the need to re-examine periodically regional commitments everywhere. For too long Americans have viewed their alliances as good in themselves — as if the purpose of an alliance is to have an alliance. Too often, U.S. allies have taken this commitment to their security for granted and have shied from making comparable sacrifices to the common defense. At the start of a new presidential term, with a new Senate Foreign Relations Committee in place, the time is right to take a new and critical look at age-encrusted guarantees to others in the light of America's national interest today.

The message to New Zealanders, and to every ally that thinks an American commitment is a one-way street, or subject to unilateral revision to appease local nationalists, should be clear: We can still remain friends, even if military allies no more. Friends, as Russ Columbo sang, but not as before.

The New York Times  
*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Help the 'Contras'

*Regarding "Why U.S. Aid to Rebels in Nicaragua Must Stop" (Feb. 14) by Carlos Turner and Bernheim:*

Ambassador Bernheim makes reference to the opposition campaign of Arturo José Cruz, the lack of press censorship and other points that would lead readers to believe that the Nicaraguan election was representative of democracy at work. Nothing could be less true.

Ask Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr. about his former newspaper, La Prensa. He recently pointed out to the editor of the newspaper that 80 percent of his articles were censored. He, like Mr. Cruz, was in the forefront of opposition to the late General Somosa. The leaders of the revolution thought so much of Mr. Cruz they made him ambassador to the United States. He resigned in 1981 in disgust with the failure of his government to bring democracy to the people of Nicaragua.

In distributing information, they naturally cater mainly to their

United States. And not long ago we found Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez confirming his visits and consultations with Libya's leader, Muammar Qaddafi, in Tripoli.

I urge continued open support to those forces that would restore the promise of democracy to Nicaragua.

MAURICE SONNENBERG  
New York

*Regarding the report "Sihanouk Holds Champagne Party in Cambodia" (Feb. 11) by William Bratton:*

Not until Prince Sihanouk sheds his Western-influenced suits and lives in traditional clothing, suffering the pain and hardship that only a warrior-soldier can understand, will there be any hope of the Vietnamese being driven back to their border.

A leader for a cause cannot claim the position until he suffers with his people, and a toast cannot be made until victory has been won.

R.D. MELIN  
Singapore

# New Zealand Jews in Ethiopia: Bleak Future

Community Shrinks, and Most Are Old, Young or Infirm

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

AMBOVÉR, Ethiopia — The mosque in this northern Ethiopian village is a one-room stone building with wooden shutters over a few windows and a metal Star of David mounted on the roof.

The rabbi, Amha Nigita, is an elderly, bearded man with hollow eyes and sad, earnest eyes. On this day he wore a brown tape, a turban and tattered sandals mostly of the raw hide he carried a fly whisk fashioned from a horse tail.

To his left was a shabby table playing a menorah and Hebrew books. Hanging prominently on the wall above the table were letters from the chief rabbis of New York, who visited the region in February. "There just aren't many people left of reproductive age."

Rabbi Nigita was asked about those who left. He glanced furtively at a government official who was standing next to him, then spread his hands, palms up, in a gesture of helpless puzzlement. "They have gone toward the west," he said.

Toward the west is Sudan, where refugee camps recently served as way-stations for thousands of Ethiopian Jews who were then flown to Israel — a land that, for the Jewish refugees, hovers somewhere between people's dimly remembered past and a hazily imagined future.

It is estimated that as of mid-January, there were 3,000 Ethiopian Jews in the Sudan, that 10,000 more have died there. More than 10,000 are said to have emigrated to Israel in recent months, leaving about 7,000 Jews still in Ethiopia, most of them in 40 or so scattered villages, not far from the source of the Blue Nile, which is the lifeblood of the country.

Not at all. America's defense sends a signal to the world: If you're with us, we're with you — but you defend yourself. Action is the best defense less useful to the United States now than ever before. This unequivocal stand is 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of the town of Gondar in Gondar region, the northwest.

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The Jews who stayed behind in

Ethiopia enthusiastically welcome outsiders, especially other Jews, whom they seem to look upon as long-lost brothers.

"Shalom, shalom," is the inevitable greeting, accompanied by much pumping of hands, smiling and curious staring at people who to them, well, just don't look Jewish.

They are careful about what they say in front of the ever-present government officials and armed militia, a caution not particular to this Ethiopian community. Even so, before long, many reveal that their dream is to go to Israel. It is a desire that does not necessarily stem from any bitterness toward Ethiopia or even toward the Marxist government that came to power here 11 years ago.

The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denounced the Israeli airlift as an "abduction," denied that the people who were standing next to him, then spread their hands, palms up, in a gesture of helpless puzzlement. "They have gone toward the west," he said.

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Publicity about the airlift, code-named Operation Moses by the Israelis, led to its cancellation in early January. The Belgian airline that had been ferrying the Ethiopians from Sudan for several months halted its flights. The wait proved fatal for many.

The Jews who stayed behind in



David Saperstein, center, a representative of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, reading from Hebrew books with Ethiopian Jews in the Ethiopian village of Wallaga.

Emperor, only about 50,000 Ethiopian Jews survived. During his reign, despite close relations with Israel — which until the mid-1970s did not officially recognize the Ethiopian Jews as Jews — their plight grew worse.

By the time of Haile Selassie's overthrow in September 1974, the Jews in Ethiopia numbered a mere 25,000. The revolution and the new government of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam eased some of their problems but created others. Although they were given acreage to work — all Ethiopian land now belongs to the government — the teaching of Hebrew was banned.

The previous governor of Gondar was widely regarded as antagonistic toward them and there were complaints of brutality and even torture during his administration. Since Mengistu became governor a year and a half ago, however, such overt persecution is reportedly far less common.

■ Mengistu Seeks More Aid

Ethiopia continues to suffer a critical shortage of food, Colonel Mengistu said Wednesday in an interview televised in Canada and

reported by United Press International.

Colonel Mengistu told the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. in Addis Ababa that while extensive international aid to Ethiopia undoubtedly has saved lives, it has not been enough.

"Overall, the international assistance has only been enough to give the people little crumbs of food," he said.

Colonel Mengistu also said that the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel was "illegal and indirect slavery of people."

■ Mandela Associate Freed by Pretoria And Flies to Israel

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's longest serving white political prisoner, Dennis Goldberg, was released Thursday after serving 21 years of a life sentence for joining with African nationalists in plotting the overthrow of the country's system of white minority rule.

Mr. Goldberg, 51, was released on condition that he leave the country. He later flew to Israel, where he was to join a daughter, Hillary, who lives on a kibbutz.

Mr. Goldberg, a one-time Communist, is the first member of the imprisoned leadership of the underground African National Congress to break ranks and accept a conditional offer of release made by President P. W. Botha earlier this month.

The leader of the organization, Nelson Mandela, 65, spurned the offer two weeks ago.

Sources close to the African National Congress said Thursday that Mr. Goldberg's acceptance of the offer would cause consternation in the black underground.

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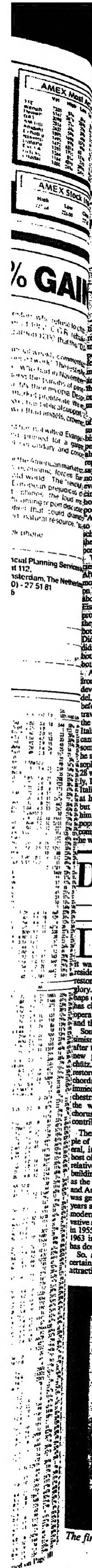
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March 1, 1985

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Page 7

## Twin Peaks of the Baroque

by Donal Henahan



Roubiliac's statue of Handel

**N**EW YORK — Great composers and their music inevitably become icons, so easily worshiped that it can take a leap of imagination to see past the image and glimpse the reality, the miracle of the musical achievement itself. Handel and Bach, those twin peaks of the Baroque, sum up the problem. A few of their better works have become hardly more than venerated relics, so continually and so reverently kissed for three centuries that they have been rubbed smooth. The outline of the work is there for us, but its meaning or meanings tend to fade.

Until something happens to shake us out of music-business routine and complacency, such as the tricentennial celebration of their births this year, the same familiar pieces get performed endlessly, so that we hear "Messiah," say, in the same spirit as we look at reproductions of the "Mona Lisa." That is to say, we hardly experience it at all. If it were not for this birthday celebration, would we even know we had Handel's "Rinaldo" and "Alcina" at New York's two leading opera houses? And would we ever have been exposed to such rarities as "Orlando," "Ariodante," "Semide" and "Alessandro," to mention only this season's Handel opera schedule at Carnegie Hall? Famous though they are, we still know only the surface of the oceans named Bach and Handel.

All worse yet, the identities of these two giants may tend to run together in the mind. After all, weren't they born less than a month apart (Handel on Feb. 23 and Bach on March 21) in German towns separated by about 80 miles as the jet flies (Halle and Eisenach)? Weren't they both enormously prolific and fastidious craftsmen? Weren't they both virtuous organists? Didn't they both compose stacks of religious music? Didn't they both go blind in old age and didn't the same English surgeon treat them both? And, most confusingly, didn't they both wear wigs?

All true. But rarely can two composers from essentially the same cultural roots have developed in such different directions. Handel, in the tradition of so many musicians before him and since, left home early and traveled to Italy where he soaked himself in the vocal tradition of the warm south. In his Italian years he composed more than 100 cantatas, two operas, two oratorios, and some Latin psalms and motets. By the time he settled in London in 1713, Handel was a sophisticated, well-traveled young genius of 28 with a passion for the theater. Fortunately, London at the time was in the grip of an Italian opera craze, so he found himself right at home. He became an Englishman in all but speech — his German accent never left him — and despite some ups and downs in popularity became England's most honored composer since Purcell. At his own request, he was buried in Westminster Abbey, where

that may not always show itself in the voice but comes out thrillingly at times, especially when you are alone.

In this respect, as in so many others, Bach and Handel are decidedly different composers. Although Bach knew how to write for the voice and spent most of his life doing it supremely well, he tended to ignore the little things that make a singer love a composer, little things such as letting the singer breathe once in a while. Bach thought instrumentally even when writing for the voice, so it is characteristic of his vocal line that it often might be handled as effectively and with greater ease by a violin. The solo voice in many of Bach's cantatas, for instance, would transcribe with perfect effectiveness for oboe or cello or piano. But it is hard to think of Handel's "O sleep, why dost thou leave me" or "Lascia ch'io pianga" without hearing a particular vocal timbre. In Bach's cantatas and passions, we tend to hear Bach first and last; in Handel's vocal music we first hear Aeneas or Baker or Scipio or Peerce.

Handel, though a man of the opera house, also was religious enough to write a string of splendid oratorios and other sacred pieces. It must be assumed that he was a sincere believer. However, he was ensnared by this world early and seems to have worn his religious beliefs lightly. He apparently cleaved to no rigid dogma. Bach was a stricter sort of believer, as befit a native of Luther's hometown. He was caught up in the mysticism of the Pietistic movement in his younger years and — though scholars now argue about this — probably remained reasonably devout to the end. However, like most musicians of his day and since, he had to be an opportunist. When he was employed by churches as in Arnstadt, Mühlhausen and Leipzig, he composed mostly devotional music; when he was in the hire of the Duke of Weimar or Prince Leopold of Cöthen, he cheerfully turned to secular music. A Lutheran by birth and persuasion, he composed the greatest Roman Catholic mass known to man. In London he probably would have written Italian operas and English oratorios, but that is merely wild conjecture since he never set foot in any foreign land.

**S**INGERS will tell you that Handel's music is easier to handle than Bach's. Rather like Liszt's florid piano music, Handel's vocal pieces are written with the instrument firmly in mind, rarely making the musician sound clumsy or pressed, no matter how elaborate and decorative the writing. He achieves a special kind of unforced majesty in his arias, both in the operas and the oratorios, that resists analysis. Listen, for instance, to John McCormack singing "Where'er you walk" or Kathleen Ferrier in "Omnia mai fu" or Beniamino Gigli in "Care serve." What strikes you about such seemingly simple arias is that they tempt you to think you could sing them as well as anyone. You, after all, have no inner nobility

*Continued on page 9*

## Dresden Opera, Past and Present

by David Stevens

**D**RSDEN — Now that Gottfried Semper's neo-Renaissance opera house has been magnificently restored, where it was and almost as it was, it remains to be seen whether the resident Dresden State Opera can be equally restored to some semblance of its former glory. Nostalgia in this department is perhaps doomed to disappointment. The world has changed in the 40 years that Semper's opera house stood as a bombed-out shell, and the operatic world along with it.

Some reasons for both optimism and pessimism became apparent in the first few days after the gala reopening of the house with a new production of Weber's "Die Freischütz." For one thing the acoustics in the restored house are splendid, and the opening chords of the "Freischütz" overture were an immediate reassurance that the opera's orchestra, the Staatskapelle, remained one of the world's pre-eminent orchestras. The chorus, too, on this and other occasions, contributed to this feeling.

There is also the house itself. A fine example of late 19th-century architecture in general, it gained Semper instant fame and a host of commissions elsewhere. And it is the relatively modern part of an ensemble of buildings that earned Dresden its celebrity as the "Florence on the Elbe." In Germany, and Austria, the destruction of opera houses was generally grieved in post-World War II years as an opportunity to put up startlingly modern replacements. But not in the conservative south. Vienna reopened its Staatsoper in 1955 and Munich its National Theater in 1963 in their familiar forms, and Dresden has done the same.

So, as in Vienna and Munich, it seems certain that the Semper house will be an attraction in itself. That East German au-

thorities are aware of this was suggested by the opening — only one week before the opera house — of a modern and luxurious hotel on the right bank of the Elbe, across from the opera. One of the selling points in the hotel's brochures is that a stay there can include a night at the opera. Its importance as a magnet for hard Western currency may make it tough for the ordinary Dresden to get a ticket, but in that respect the Dresden will probably be no worse off than, say, the ordinary Parisian.

(By the way, the name of the new hotel is the Bellevue, itself a venerable name. An earlier hotel of that name was where Richard Strauss — nine of whose 16 operas had their world premieres in Dresden between 1901 and 1938 — stayed there when in town and spent much of his spare time playing his favorite card game, skat.)

But the traveler more in search of music than architecture is likely to be less happy. Dresden has a long operatic history, ranging from the Baroque to the Romantic era — when Weber and Wagner were the music directors and composing operas — to the 20th century.

The Dresden opera's last glorious era was between the two world wars, when Fritz Busch and Karl Böhm were the music directors and the roster of singers whose artistic home was here was legendary. The soprano Elisabeth Rethberg, the mezzo soprano Ernestine Schumann-Heink and the baritone Paul Schöffler are three who reached New York's Metropolitan at different times. And the phonograph record not only helped to spread the renown of individual singers but the company as a whole — as in the historic 1930s recording of Act 3 of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," still obtainable on long-play transfers, conducted by Böhm and with a cast that included Margarete Teschenacher and Torsten Ralf.

But the structure of the operatic world has

changed in the last 40 years. It is an age of homogenization, in which conductors, stage directors and singers jet their wares from one theater to another in the West. In East Germany, as in other countries of Eastern Europe, there has been a kind of talent drain to the West, although a number of leading artists still based in the East are allowed to travel freely and perform in the West.

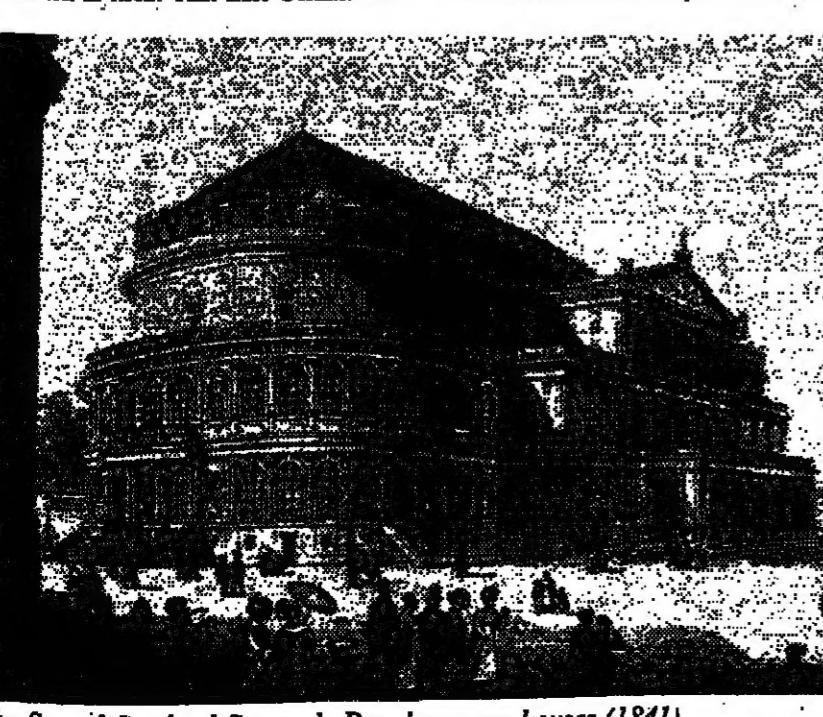
Thus, the tenor Peter Schreier and the bass-baritones Theo Adam — Dresdeners both, and both graduates of the city's famous boys' choir, the Kreuzchor — still live and work here, although they are mainly known for their appearances at the Salzburg and Bayreuth festivals and at leading opera houses in the West. Otherwise, as the first performances in the reopened opera house suggested, the vocal level is respectable, though, rarely more.

One wonders why Dresden had to borrow a not very impressive soprano from the Komische Oper in Berlin to sing Agathe in the opening performance. And why, where Busch and Böhm once ruled, did the company require the services of a guest conductor from Leipzig for the same "Freischütz" and another from the Komische Oper for a later world premiere. Those who saw the second-night new production of Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" — a work that historically "belongs" to Dresden — almost unanimously found it tacky in every respect. Musical affairs at the State Opera seem to be in a state of transition at best.

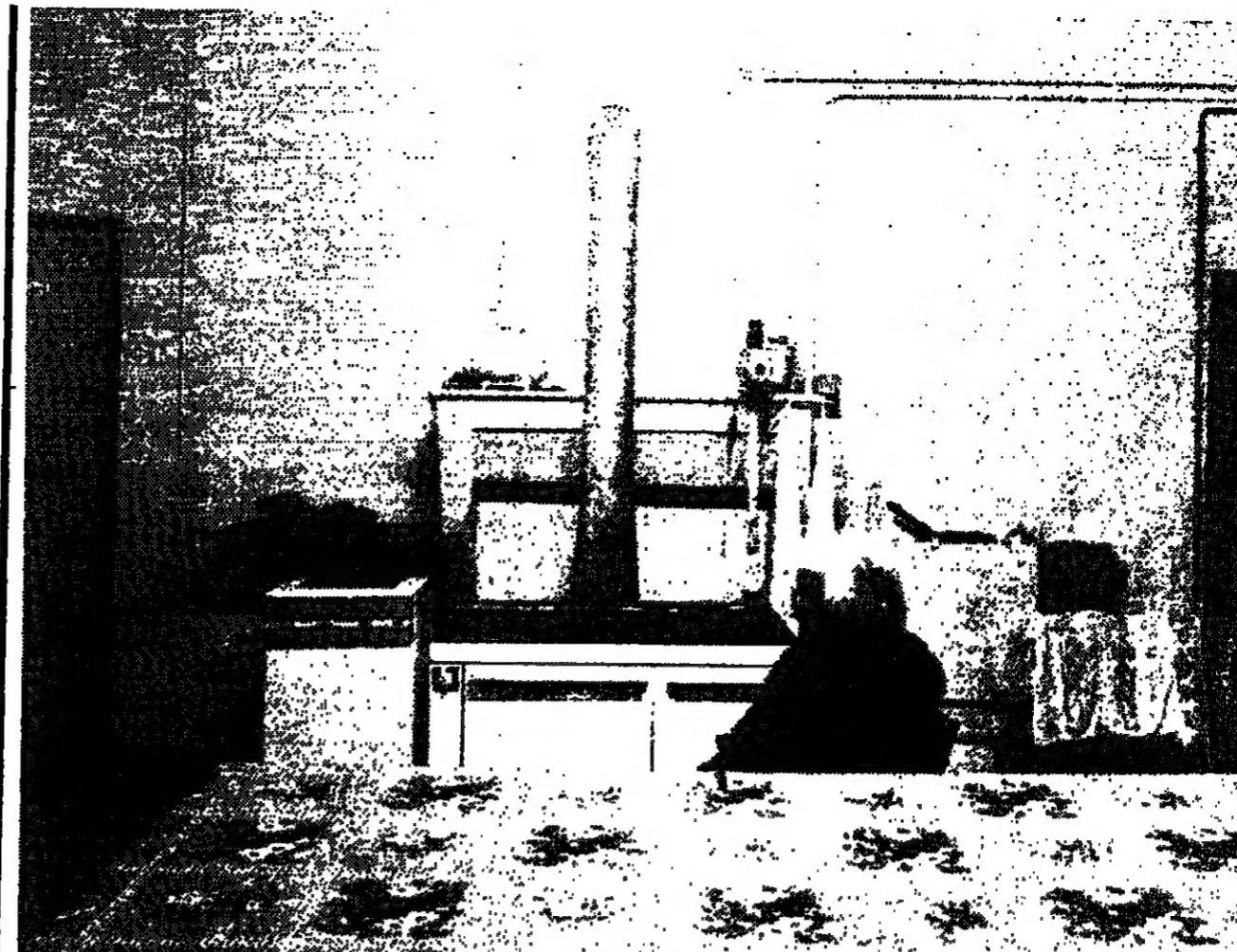
**A**SIGN of the times everywhere is the rise of the stage director, and Dresden is no exception. Joachim Herz, since 1982 Dresden's chief stage director, is the leading artistic personality in the company. He was preceded by Harry Kupfer, whose brilliant productions made Dresden a place on the German operatic map during the 1970s — so much so, indeed, that he was rewarded with one of East Germany's theatrical showcases, Berlin's Komische Oper, made famous by the late Walter Felsenstein.

The most encouraging aspect of the special reopening performances was that two of the first four featured music by leading East German composers. A ballet entitled "Burning Peace" featured agreeable choreography in a classical-modern mode by Harold Wandtke and set to two existing, interesting scores by Udo Zimmermann, the State Opera's resident composer. An opera curiously titled "Die Weise von Liebe und Tod des Cornets Christopher Rilke" was distinguished by the music of Siegfried Matthus — resident composer of the Komische Oper and the country's most successful operatic composer — who drew fascinating combinations of sound from a small instrumental ensemble and a large chorus. Unfortunately, like the ballet, it was lumbered with a heavy "peace" message, not to mention an incomprehensible staging by Ruth Bergbus.

"Soviet-German Friendship" was another message delivered at every street corner, but the best sample of it — and the music highlight of the reopening ceremonies — was Peter Schreier's performance of Schubert's "Die Winterreise" song cycle with no less than Sviatoslav Richter as his pianist. ■



The first of Gottfried Semper's Dresden opera houses (1841).



## Creating Images for France

**P**ARIS — "Where photography is at its strongest, where it can do more than film or television, is examining the place we live in and giving us the means to re-imagine it," says François Hers, the 41-year-old Belgian photographer who has worked in France since 1968.

Having worked successfully as a photo reporter, Hers now believes that days of reportage are over; that photography must create rather than record and that creation implies taking a point of view.

It is an attitude that has been and will be discussed for years of late nights. It is also an

### MARY BLUME

attitude that fits in with one of the French government's most imaginative and unsung projects, a photographic survey of France under an agency concerned largely with regional development, DATAR, or the Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale, known in English as the French Industrial Development Board.

"Since DATAR organizes our territory and tries to take charge of the ways it changes, it must know that territory and understand the changes that are occurring," says Bernard Latrjet, who heads the Mission Photographique, as it is called, with Hers as artistic and technical adviser.

Latrjet and Hers agree that the dizzying changes France has undergone since 1945 have slowed down sufficiently so that one can step back and study the result: France of the early 1980s and its future needs.

"DATAR's concerns aren't usually artistic," Hers says. "In the past a factory owner who was thinking of moving to a region would inquire first about highway access and airports. Now they are concerned about the quality of life. There was a need for a mission that could show the country from a cultural as well as an ecological or technical viewpoint." A photo survey was the answer.

The three-year mission has just ended its first phase, in which 13 photographers, some famous, some unknown, three not French, spent several months of preparation and six months in the field photographing their chosen subjects, which range from supermarkets to the coast of northwest France. The mission will cover all sorts of French life but not every inch of France.

As far as Hers knows, no country is undertaking a project of such scale, but there are historical precedents. On their own, such famous photographers as France's Eugène Atget (1857-1927) and August Sander of Germany (1876-1964) tried to make photographic inventories of their times and in 1951 the French government established the Mission Héliographique, which attempted to

make a photographic record of France's

monuments. The photographs were not published, partly, it is said, because the inspector general of Historical Monuments, the writer Prosper Mérimée, thought architecture was best expressed in drawings.

Another important antecedent was the U.S. Farm Security Administration project of 1935-42, in which such photographers as Dorothea Lange and Walker Evans recorded Depression America (170,000 of their negatives are in the Library of Congress).

"One thing that becomes clear from the Mission Héliographique and the FSA pictures is that a photograph becomes a better document the more artistic it is," Hers says.

Artistic does not mean arty: The occasional photographer who uses his subject to serve his own interest in form or color fails in his aim to show a parcel of French life.

"We are responsible for leaving to future generations the symbolic images from which our descendants will create our legend," says Robert Doisneau, 72, the distinguished doyen of the mission's photographers, most of whom are in their 30s and 40s. "Pictures of the French cancan were responsible for our view of the Belle Epoque."

Doisneau's subject for the mission is the architecture of French suburbs. He shows the bleak vanity of contemporary French building, the disconcerting contrasts and, even worse, the lack of contrast when the architecture shows nothing but a vapid, self-satisfied monotony.

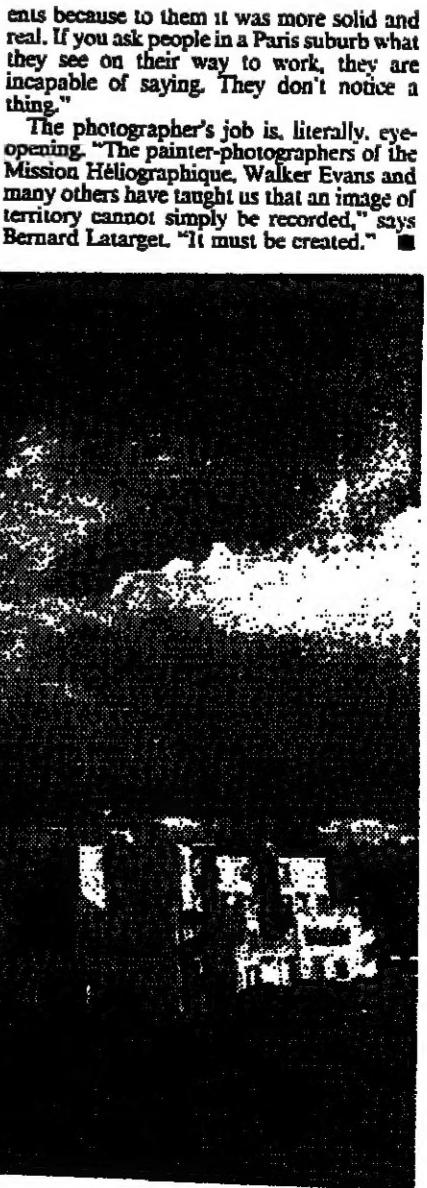
**T**HE other famous photographer, Raymond Depardon, chose farm life in the southern part of France where his family comes from — *Douce France* in the age of technology. There are linoleum tablecloths and scrubbed floors that seem eternal but probably will soon become *résidences secondaires*, and electric pylons in wheatfields.

Christian Milovanoff photographs offices. One, with a clean desk backed by bulging dossier, testifies to the abiding French fixation with paperwork. Another picture shows a gleaming empty office with a photograph of a raging surf on the wall — the dream of paid vacations, of escape and of unfettered nature that make daily routine bearable.

With a few exceptions, there are no people in the photographs to distract the eye. The decision was hard and has been criticized, but it works. "The person in the picture is the photographer," François Hers says.

The mission's photographers were chosen in part because of their ability to work on an arduous long-term project. The result, Hers hopes, will make the French aware of how they live.

"People don't look at their environment. We asked peasants to describe their landscape and they described that of their par-



From the top, photographs by Raymond Depardon, Christian Milovanoff and Robert Doisneau.

Mission Photographique de la DATAR

## TRAVEL

## Renaissance in Augsburg

by Alan Levy

**A**UGSBURG, West Germany — Home of the Holbeins and Bert Brecht, Mozart's father and the Fugger family, this Renaissance city is enjoying a long-overdue renaissance as it celebrates its 2,000th birthday this year.

When they founded it in 15 B.C., the Roman generals Drusus and Tiberius named it for their stepfather, Emperor Augustus. "Augusta Vindelicorum," meaning "a city of Augustus within the territory of the Vindelicians," a Celtic tribe. Two millennia later, its German name still means "citadel of Augustus" and its emblem atop the newly restored City Hall remains a pine cone, the Roman symbol of prosperity and fertility.

Augsburg's golden days came in the 15th and 16th centuries, thanks to the Fugger (pronounced "Foog-er") dynasty of weavers that, through trade with Venice, evolved into merchant bankers who held the fortunes of the Habsburg Empire in their hands. Financing wars, buying the election of Charles V as emperor, launching their own fleets, mining silver and copper, coining their own money and lending it at interest (nominally forbidden except for Jews), they and another Augsburg family, the Welser (who, for a while in the 16th century, owned Venezuela), were forerunners of modern capitalism.

Fortunately for the future, the Fuggers were also cultural and social philanthropists whose good works still glister in today's Augsburg. Entered through its imposing Rotes Tor, or Red Gate (1544), the mecca of Germany's "Romantic Road" possesses an astonishingly large cultural treasure for a textile center of 250,000 only 62 kilometers (39 miles) northwest of Munich.

The world's oldest social settlement, the Fuggerei, is still administered by the Fugger family, without government subsidy, on much the same terms as when it was founded in 1519 as a walled community for the poor just outside the city walls. The 1985 annual rent per home of 1.72 Deutsche marks (50 cents) matches the original 16th-century rent of one Rheinische guilder. The 250 people who live there now have to be Augsburgers over 55, married when they move in, and Catholics of good repute without children still living with them. Though ever to the right of Reaganomics, the Fuggers accept social-welfare status as proof of poverty. The religious restriction relates to another stipulation in each lease: All tenants are expected to attend Mass daily in the community's church and say one Our Father, one Hail Mary, and one Credo for the Fuggers.

The Fuggerei's simple old church, like half of Augsburg, was destroyed by Allied bombs in World War II, but it has been elegantly restored with a paneled ceiling and a house altar from Fugger palaces as well as a main altar from St. Ulrich's Catholic Church. Tourists wandering the Fuggerei's six streets often find cheerful grandmothers ready to invite them in, but a typical two-family

house built in 1520 at Mittlergasse 13 serves as a museum.

Of all places to follow in the Fugger footsteps, St. Anna's Lutheran Church might seem least likely. But St. Anna was a Carmelite monastery in 1518, when an Augustinian monk named Martin Luther was given shelter there after walking most of the way from Wittenberg to debate with Cardinal Cajetan, the pope's emissary. Cajetan stayed with the Fuggers. When negotiations reached an impasse, Luther — not trusting his imperial letter of safe conduct — left town by night through a small door in the city wall that the mayor's son, a sympathizer, opened for him.

Within seven years, Luther's ideas had prevailed at St. Anna's and Holy Communion was first administered in Augsburg "in the Wittenberg way" in the church's Gothic east end, now adorned by Lucas Cranach portraits of Luther and his protector Johann Friedrich of Saxony, flanking an altar featuring another Cranach painting, "Christ Blessing the Children," on its base.

**M**EANWHILE, the Fuggers had built an addition to the church and even had Albrecht Dürer design the two middle reliefs of their burial chapel at the west end. That chapel is considered the first decisive achievement of the Renaissance in Germany. The most famous Fugger, Jacob the Rich, died in Augsburg's Reformation Year of 1525 and, since his family owned (and still owns) that end of the church, he was buried there; as were two brothers and two nephews. To this day, this Protestant church is closed to the public twice a year when Mass is celebrated at the west end for the Fugger family only.

A heady mix of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque, with reversible benches and a crooked nave, St. Anna is just the most eclectic and eccentric of several spectacular Augsburg churches. It is a forerunner of the religious and aesthetic harmony that prevailed here after the strife, executions and military occupation between Luther's 1530 Augsburg Confession, the official statement of Lutheran churches, and the 1555 Peace of Augsburg, in which the Holy Roman Empire allowed the city to exist as a town of mixed loveliness.

Today Augsburg is three-quarters Catholic. Two onion-domed St. Ulrich's churches — the smaller Protestant, the larger Catholic side by side dominate the south end of Maximilianstrasse, a Renaissance street with stately palaces, patrician houses, airy bay windows and splendid fountains.

Much of Maximilianstrasse still belongs to the Fuggers and you can enter the inner courtyards of the Fugger palace at number 36. The most delicately decorated of the four Italianate courts is the Damerhof, where the Fugger women played badminton while their men jostled in the Turnierhof. Nowadays, *commedia dell'arte* is performed in the summer on a stage at the center of the Damerhof's Tuscan marble mosaic floor.

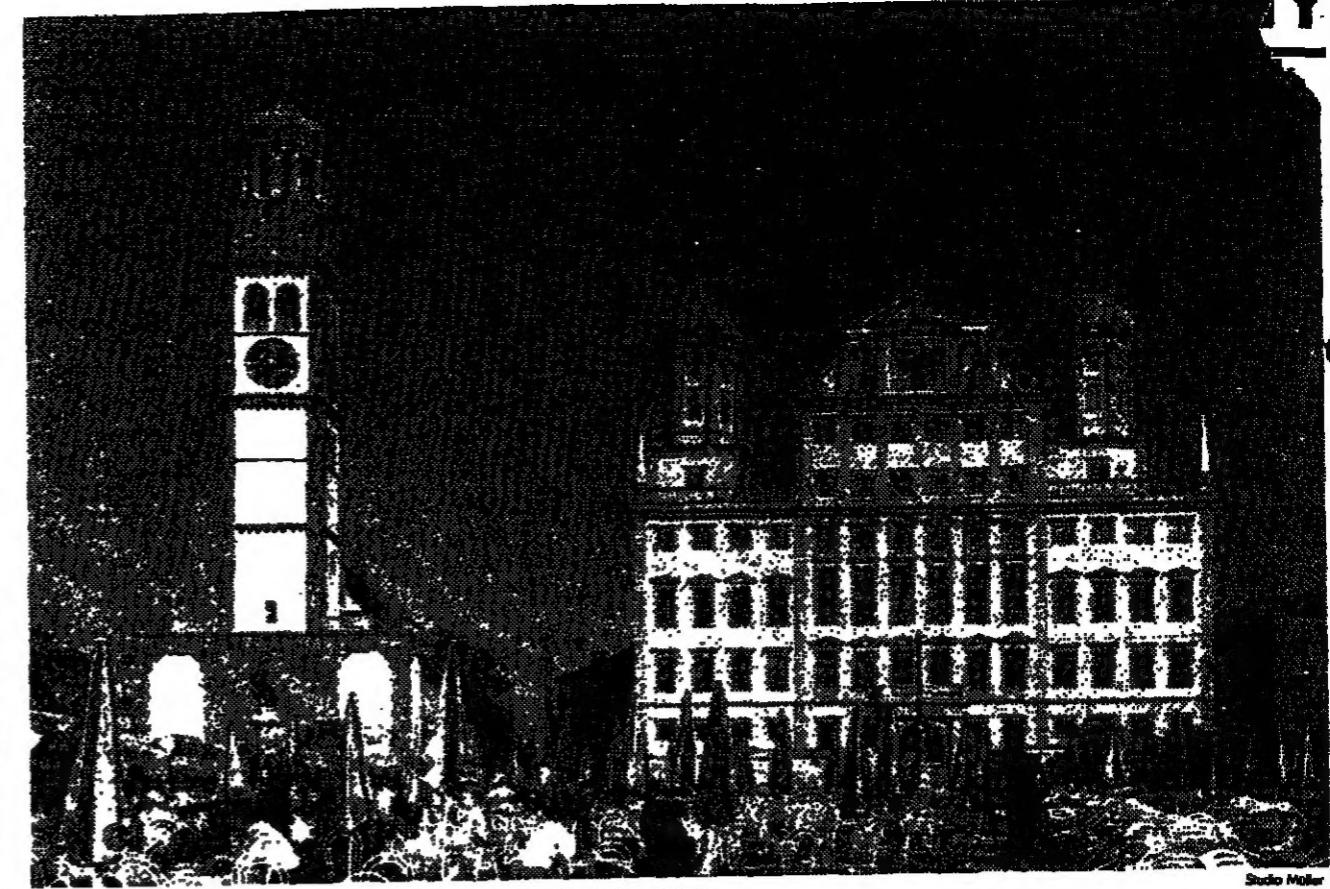
Opposite the back exit on Zeugplatz is a fortress-windowed, hand-carved armory that was the first grand achievement of Elias Holl (1572-1646), Augsburg's great Renaissance architect. A recent plot to replace it with a department store was foiled by a restoration campaign and it is now an adult education community center.

Back on Maximilianstrasse, the Schaezler Palace at number 46 is a Rococo edifice built by another banking family in the late 1760s and donated to the city as a museum in 1958. One strolls through the Deutsche Barockgalerie and then a green marzipan extravaganza of a banquet hall — where Marie Antoinette danced on her bridal trip to Paris in 1770 and where Mozart is now played by candlelight in summer — to reach the adjoining Staatsgalerie and Dürer's penetrating portrait of Jacob Fugger the Rich in his Venetian gold skullcap.

The Staatsgalerie is a former convent secularized in 1807 and its highlights are its Holbeins. Though his home was destroyed in 1944 bombings, Hans Holbein the Elder, who died in 1543, lives on in a series of notable altar paintings in the gallery's second room. His three-paneled altar showing 14 views of the life of St. Paul is of particular interest because it depicts the Holbein family attending Paul's baptism. Partly because of their father's tax troubles with Augsburg authorities, Holbein's two sons left town young and the younger Hans's fame was made in Basel and London. Although Augsburg owns none of the younger Hans Holbein's works, on the Schaezler Palace's top floor is an international collection that includes major works by Hans, Veronese and Tiepolo, as well as works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck and Jordans.

Four more works by Holbein the Elder belong to the cathedral, the Marienkirche, parts of which date back to the 10th century. For the town's 2,000th birthday, the interior has been restored, rather too brightly in red-and-white Tudor style and, even though half its Holbeins will be out for restoration this year, it is a treasure trove housing a series of five stained-glass windows of prophets which have survived since 1132; a huge fresco of St. Christopher, looking as vital as a contemporary movie poster, and beneath the Romanesque west chancel (for some reason, the church was not built facing east, but a towering Gothic east chancel was added over two centuries), crypts containing a medieval ova window and a 12th- or 13th-century sculpture of the Madonna and Child, the loveliest in a town of many.

Outside the cathedral, one can stand for minutes or hours deciphering the Old Testament scenes and symbols carved on an early 11th-century bronze door, as well as the populous New Testament scenes in sandstone carved above and around Mary's Portal. A 14th-century entranceway. Some of the sculptures are now chemically coated against pollution and discreetly netted against pigeons. A wall of Roman exhibits separates



The Perlaich Tower (left) and Rathaus, both by Elias Holl

the church from the former palatial residence of the bishops of Augsburg, now government offices.

**T**HERE are more Mozarts in the Augsburg phone book than there are in Wolfgang Amadeus's native Salzburg, for his father, the violinist Leopold, was born here in 1719 at Frauentorstrasse 30, an attractive reddish-brown house that is now a museum of the family. (Closed Tuesdays, unlike virtually all other Augsburg museums, which are closed Mondays. Like every museum in town, it charges no admission.) Among its quirky odds and ends are the Mozarts' water barrel and stove, an imaginatively modern Catholic pilgrim's cross from the turn of this century, and one of the earliest hammer pianos (1785) from Johann Andreas Stein, an Augsburg organ builder and friend of W.A. Mozart and Beethoven. Built without pedals (the pianist pushes knee levers), it is still in working order, but only one local pianist, Gertrude Kottemaijer, is licensed to play it. By arrangement with the Augsburg Tourist Information Center, she will give an hourlong evening "House Concert at the Mozarts" with a historian named Martha Nadler-Schad reading (in English, French or German) the composer's love letters to a young Augsburg cousin. This event

costs 400 Deutsche marks for up to 40 persons.

Bertolt Brecht went long unappreciated but now has two local addresses to his name. The Augsburg Bert Brecht Society, founded in 1983 by a Lutheran pastor, Horst Jesse, holds readings and concerts in the house where Brecht was born, at Auf dem Rain 7, behind City Hall. Two rooms are reserved for students doing research on the playwright. But the house in which he wrote his early dramas and poems, on the corner of Bleichstrasse and what is now Bert-Brecht-Strasse, is occupied and not visitable.

The giant MAN factory, for which Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913) invented his engine, and a Messerschmitt plant made Augsburg a prime target for Allied bombing throughout the war and, on the night of Feb. 21-22, 1944, Elias Holl's two great "Skyscrapers of the German Renaissance," the early-17th-century Perlaich Tower and Rathaus, or City Hall, next door, were mortally wounded. The Perlaich's golden weather vane and the tower's copper lid melted into one lump. Nothing was left of City Hall except its facade and rubble.

Patched together in the cheapest modern way, the City Hall was reopened right after the war, and the Perlaich's carillon of 35 bronze bells resumed its noonday serenade. In 1947, there was a move to restore City

Hall's Goldener Saal, the golden ceremonial hall with its picture-book cedar ceiling and magnificently portaled. But the people voted it down in a referendum because they wanted the money spent on housing, food and jobs. With prosperity, however, public funding and private initiative in the 1970s raised 18 million marks to restore the Golden Chamber and other parts of City Hall and the Perlaich Tower.

When the restoration was unveiled in arctic weather, some 30,000 Augsburgers lined up outside City Hall to be admitted, a few hundred at a time, to see the Golden Chamber. That Saturday, at the Opera Ball, 2,000 of the city's burghers danced all night and the Augsburg Philharmonic became a dance band for the evening. Augsburg's 2,000th-birthday present to itself was a yearlong civic celebration that will continue with folk festivals, special exhibitions, a city-wide regional garden show (April 19 to Oct. 6), "Aida" with elephants and a first-rate cast this summer at the Rotes Tor open-air theater, historical re-enactments and re-creations of Augsburg in the time of Elias Holl, and open house at City Hall during the end of the year.

For information, guided tours and the like contact Augsburg Tourist Information Center, Bahnhofstrasse 7, D-8900 Augsburg, West Germany. tel: (0821) 36024.

## MARCH CALENDAR

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — March 3: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa conductor, Gabriele Sora piano (Bach).

March 4: Vienna Youth Choir, Günter Teisinger conductor (Handel).

March 14: Vienna Symphoniker, Martin Sieghart conductor, Dimitrius Spivacow piano (Beethoven, Strauss).

March 20: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Günther Schüller conductor (Gruber, Schubert).

March 24: Arnold Schönberg Choir, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Bach).

March 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Horst Stein conductor, Elisabeth Lenskaja piano (Cherubini, Debussy).

RECITALS — March 10: Malcolm Frager piano (Brahms, Haydn).

RECITALS — March 11: Maria Kliegel (Schubert).

RECITALS — March 12: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 13: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 14: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 15: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 16: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 17: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 18: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 19: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 20: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 21: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 22: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 23: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 24: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 25: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 26: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 27: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 28: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 29: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 30: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 31: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 32: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 33: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 34: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

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RECITALS — March 68: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 69: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 70: Michaela Schäfer (Bach).

RECITALS — March 71



# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.				
2744	14	NAPCO	140	25	25	17	29	1278	1278	NATGEO	52	18	15	2704	2704	NAUT	52	18	15	2704	2704	NAUT	52	18	15	2704	2704	NAUT	52	18	15	2704
2745	2750	NATO	240	22	22	11	2750	2750	NATL	205	18	15	2750	2750	NATL	205	18	15	2750	2750	NATL	205	18	15	2750	2750	NATL	205	18	15	2750	
2746	2750	NCH	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCL	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCL	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCL	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCL	125	25	25	2750	
2747	2750	NCR	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2748	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2749	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2750	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2751	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2752	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2753	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2754	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2755	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2756	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2757	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2758	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2759	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2760	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2761	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2762	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2763	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2764	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2765	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2766	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2767	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2768	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2769	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2770	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	2750	NCI	125	25	25	2750	
2771	2750	NCI	240	24	24	12	2750	2750	NCI																							

## Tests Search for New Ways To Make User-Friendly Cars

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

**D**ETROIT — Ergonomics, the relationship between people and machines, is coming in for increased attention in the automobile industry. After all, cars are the most complicated machines that most people have to handle. Auto models that are the easiest to manufacture and to drive likely to be the most efficient and the best sellers.

Auto factories are being redesigned so workers can do their easier and, the hope is, better. Assembly lines in newer factories rise, fall and twist, allowing workers who install parts underneath a vehicle to work standing up or even seated. The low-ground pits that represented some of the most unpleasant

bits in older auto factories do not exist in modern plants.

Researchers also are studying the relationship between drivers and their automobiles in an effort to make future models more comfortable to live.

For instance, what color would illuminate instruments such as the speedometer for maximum readability? Ford Motor

Company's subsidiary in Britain, which recently took up the issue, has reported its findings this week at the Society of Automotive Engineers' meeting in Detroit.

The test colors used were red, orange, yellow, green and blue to see. Engineers fitted out a model of a car interior with an instrument panel where lighting could be altered by changing the position of the panel lamps.

In the performance test, red came out the best, with 63 percent correct, while red was the color the test drivers liked least. When the speedometer was set to 60 miles per hour, the speedometer read at the sound of a beep and to say whether the speed was

within the speed limit shown on the screen.

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within the speed limit shown on the screen.

Again, the testing was done with a mock-up of a car interior, one with an adjustable wheel and pedals. The wheel and pedals were set in 10 different positions, and 60 people of various

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Feb. 28, excluding fees.

Official rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of £1.

1 U.S. dollar = 1.411 D.M.; 1.411 F.F.; 1.111 I.L.; 1.611 Gdr.; 1.811 S.P.; 1.285 Yen.

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1 U.S. dollar = 1.411 D.M.; 1.411 F.F.; 1.111 I.L.; 1.611 Gdr.; 1.811 S.P.; 1.285 Yen.

1 British pound = 2.022 D.M.; 2.022 F.F.; 2.022 I.L.; 2.022 Gdr.; 2.022 S.P.; 2.022 Yen.

1 French franc = 0.692 D.M.; 0.692 F.F.; 0.692 I.L.; 0.692 Gdr.; 0.692 S.P.; 0.692 Yen.

1 German mark = 0.692 D.M.; 0.692 F.F.; 0.692 I.L.; 0.692 Gdr.; 0.692 S.P.; 0.692 Yen.

1 Italian lira = 0.692 D.M.; 0.692 F.F.; 0.692 I.L.; 0.692 Gdr.; 0.692 S.P.; 0.692 Yen.

1 Japanese yen = 0.692 D.M.; 0.692 F.F.; 0.692 I.L.; 0.692 Gdr.; 0.692 S.P.; 0.692 Yen.

1 Swiss franc = 0.692 D.M.; 0.692 F.F.; 0.692 I.L.; 0.692 Gdr.; 0.692 S.P.; 0.692 Yen.

1 U.S. dollar = 1.4

## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Feb. 28

Sales In 100s High Low 3 P.M. Clos.										Sales In 100s High Low 3 P.M. Clos.										Sales In 100s High Low 3 P.M. Clos.									
Net					Net					Net					Net					Net									
Sales In	High	Low	3 P.M. Clos.		Sales In	High	Low	3 P.M. Clos.		Sales In	High	Low	3 P.M. Clos.		Sales In	High	Low	3 P.M. Clos.		Sales In	High	Low	3 P.M. Clos.						
A&M Fd	52	50	50	+ 0	B&K	21	20	20	+ 0	C&W	24	24	24	+ 0	E&R	1244161	1244161	1244161	+ 0	G&G	105	105	105	+ 0					
AEL's	428	428	428	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	H&H	116	115	115	+ 0	I&I	152	152	152	+ 0					
AGF	428	428	428	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	J&J	125	125	125	+ 0	K&K	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	L&L	145	145	145	+ 0	M&M	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	N&N	145	145	145	+ 0	O&O	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	P&P	145	145	145	+ 0	Q&Q	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	R&R	145	145	145	+ 0	S&S	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	T&T	145	145	145	+ 0	U&U	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	V&V	145	145	145	+ 0	W&W	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	X&X	145	145	145	+ 0	Z&Z	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	A&A	145	145	145	+ 0	B&B	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	C&C	145	145	145	+ 0	D&D	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	E&E	145	145	145	+ 0	F&F	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	G&G	145	145	145	+ 0	H&H	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	I&I	145	145	145	+ 0	J&J	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	K&K	145	145	145	+ 0	L&L	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	M&M	145	145	145	+ 0	N&N	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	O&O	145	145	145	+ 0	P&P	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	Q&Q	145	145	145	+ 0	R&R	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	S&S	145	145	145	+ 0	T&T	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	U&U	145	145	145	+ 0	V&V	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	W&W	145	145	145	+ 0	X&X	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	Z&Z	145	145	145	+ 0	A&A	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	B&B	145	145	145	+ 0	C&C	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	D&D	145	145	145	+ 0	E&E	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	F&F	145	145	145	+ 0	G&G	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	H&H	145	145	145	+ 0	I&I	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	J&J	145	145	145	+ 0	K&K	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	L&L	145	145	145	+ 0	M&M	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	N&N	145	145	145	+ 0	O&O	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	P&P	145	145	145	+ 0	Q&Q	142	142	142	+ 0					
AT&T	24	24	24	+ 0	B&B	220	218	218	+ 0	C&T	140	135	135	+ 0	R&R	145	145	145	+ 0	S&S	142	142	14						

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**ICI Reports 1984 Net Rose 52%**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC's 1984 earnings rose 52 percent over 1983, the company reported Thursday.

The company reported a net of \$6 million (about \$659 million at current exchange rates), or 98.2 pence a share, up from £37 million, or 65.3 pence a share, in 1983. Total earnings last year improved across all its sectors.

The dividend for 1984 was 30 pence compared with 24 pence a year earlier.

ICI's pretax profit topped £1 billion in 1984 for the first time, at £1.03 billion, up 67 percent from £39 million in 1983, the company reported.

ICI said it had solid gains in pharmaceuticals, agriculture, gen-

eral chemicals, industrial explosives and paints. The largest improvement, it said, came in petrochemicals and plastics, where a 1983 loss of £7 million was followed by a £138-million profit.

ICI said it also returned to profit, up from £3 million, or 67 pence a share, in 1983. Total earnings last year improved across all its sectors.

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ICI said it had solid gains in pharmaceuticals, agriculture, gen-

erals, the company said, with selling prices little changed overall.

The seasonal downturn in agrochemicals and paint, plus some price weakness in the commodity chemicals sector, limited fourth-quarter pretax profit, however, to £254 million, up £6 million from the third quarter, ICI reported.

The oil business contributed £26 million to the fourth quarter, up from £24 million in the third, the company said.

U.S. profit doubled, with good progress continuing in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and plastic films, ICI reported.

Completion of the \$750-million purchase of the chemicals interests of the U.S. company Beatrice Cos. is taking place in the first quarter of this year and the transaction had no impact on 1984 results, ICI said.

Earlier this month, First National Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to failure to report \$1.2 billion in cash transfers with Swiss banks from 1980 to 1984 and was fined \$500,000, a record amount.

Officials in the Treasury Department and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency said Wednesday that Daniel Dornier, the bank's vice president for coin and currency, was told in August and again in September of 1982 of the bank's failure to file the necessary reports with Treasury authorities.

Officials said that the bank sent a total of \$210 million in cash back and forth to the Swiss banks in 1983 and 1984, without reporting these transactions to the government.

**U.S. Says Bank Was Told of Violations in '82**

**New York Times Service**  
BOSTON — A vice president of First National Bank of Boston was told by federal bank regulators as early as 1982 that the bank was not in compliance with currency-reporting regulations and he promised to correct the situation, Treasury officials said.

The disclosure Wednesday contradicts the assertion by William L. Brown, chairman of Bank of Boston Corp., the bank's parent, that the reason for the bank's failure to comply with the currency-reporting requirements was that it was unaware of them until 1984.

Earlier this month, First National Bank of Boston pleaded guilty to failure to report \$1.2 billion in cash transfers with Swiss banks from 1980 to 1984 and was fined \$500,000, a record amount.

For the company in Los Angeles said that Vittel-Bartlett Springs Mineral Water, a non-carbonated water, will make its U.S. debut in about nine months and will compete for a share of the market now enjoyed by such imported waters as Perrier and Evian and by American products such as Calistoga and Polaris Springs.

"Initially, the water will be marketed in the Western United States," said Jerry Digney, a spokesman for Vittel. He noted that there are 400 U.S. companies selling bottled water, as well as 35 European imports.

The company, with 500 million bottles sold in 1984, claims to be the largest world's premier bottler of non-carbonated mineral water.

**Voting Ends on Phillips Plan; Results on Monday**

By Robert J. Cole  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The Phillips Petroleum Co. said that it had closed the polls and would announce Monday how stockholders voted on its recapitalization plan.

The company also seemed to leave the door open to possible new initiatives by top executives to deal with Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor who is trying to take over Phillips.

In Washington, Mr. Icahn forecast victory in testimony before a congressional committee, saying, "I think I won it."

Speaking about the plan in past tense, Mr. Douce said that stockholders were asked to vote on it because the board "felt the recapitalization plan had merit, was sound and was for the benefit of our company."

He added, however, "But I

would not want to leave the impression that the recapitalization program has been the only card in Phillips's hands."

He said there "have been many considerations in arriving at this point and, regardless of the outcome of the vote on the recapitalization, there will continue to be greatest consideration addressed and much effort required on the part of the board."

Speculation on possible new initiatives at Phillips have centered for days on such things as a merger between the company and any of several other oil producers, a peace pact with Mr. Icahn providing for an improvement in the recapitalization package or a management buy-out of the company. But none of the parties would comment and

Phillips's stock ended the day Wednesday at \$47.875, down 50 cents, suggesting that traders did not believe anything significant was yet under way.

In Wilmington, Delaware, a chancery court judge, acting on a request by Albert Edelman, a dissident New York stockholder, refused to grant a temporary order restraining votes cast after Feb. 22 but left open the possibility. He asked for a voting breakdown since Feb. 22. Phillips agreed, should it win, not to consummate the recapitalization for 10 days.

The Corporation Trust Co. of New York is acting as independent inspectors of the voting procedure. Phillips said earlier that the trust company would not be able to announce a preliminary tally until Sunday or Monday.

**COMPANY NOTES**

**British Telecommunications PLC** said that it has agreed with TCI Communications Inc. of Florida to operate a new telephone link between Britain and the United States.

**Combustion Engineering Inc.** of Stamford, Connecticut, said that two subsidiaries have signed agreements for joint ventures in China involving offshore oil drilling and petroleum and petrochemical processing.

**G.J. Coles and Co.**, a Melville-based chain-store group, said net earnings in the first half ending Jan. 27 rose 8.5 percent to \$4.68 million dollars (\$4.20 million) from \$9.62 million dollars a year earlier. Coles said sales rose to

3.12 billion dollars from 2.76 billion dollars.

**Grumman Aerospace Corp.** has won a \$109.1-million U.S. Navy contract for development of F-14A aircraft avionics and radar and conversion of F-14A engines to the F-14D and F-14A (plus) configurations.

**Hyundai Motor Co.** of Seoul said it will begin selling its Stellar compact car model in Canada in March.

**The New York Times Co.** said it has reached agreement in principle to buy The Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, a morning daily newspaper in Sonoma County, California, with 73,000 weekday circulation.

Financial terms were not disclosed.

**NEC Electronics Inc.** of Mountain View, California, has filed a \$10 million federal lawsuit against Cal Circuit Abco Inc., alleging infringement on its exclusive license to sell NEC semiconductors in the United States. The lawsuit contends that Cal Abco has been importing NEC semiconductors from Japan, but the Van Nuys, California company said that it was operating within the law.

**Rolls Royce** General Inc. has signed a letter of intent to sell its RKO Radio Networks to a group headed by Dick Clark, an American entertainer. Terms of the agreement were not announced. The RKO Networks offer programs to a total of

1,500 affiliated stations in the United States.

**Union Bank of Switzerland**, the largest Swiss commercial bank, said that its net income rose last year 15.2 percent to \$83 million Swiss francs (\$190 million dollars). The UBS board said that it is raising dividends by five francs to 115 francs per bearer share and from 23 to 23 francs per registered share.

**Vauxhall Motors Ltd.**, General Motors Corp.'s British subsidiary, said that its net loss in 1984 swelled to £6.8 million (\$7.4 million) from £1.1 million in 1983. The automaker said the losses increased in part because of a strike by West German metal workers and a work stoppage at its Luton plant.

**Islamic Bank Turns a Profit**

By Heidi Evans  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Bank Islam, the 131-year-old French company and an important presence on the European mineral-water market, announced plans to tap into the U.S. bottled-water business with a new acquisition, the historic Bartlett Springs in Northern California.

Details of the acquisition were not disclosed. The Swiss conglomerate Nestle SA, which has a 34-percent interest in Vittel, will participate in a joint venture to launch the U.S. mineral water.

The Bartlett Springs spa, in Lake County, north of California's Wine Country, has had a succession of private owners since the mid-1930s. A public-relations spokesman

said for the company in Los Angeles that Vittel-Barlett Springs Mineral Water, a non-carbonated water, will make its U.S. debut in about nine months and will compete for a share of the market now enjoyed by such imported waters as Perrier and Evian and by American products such as Calistoga and Polaris Springs.

"Initially, the water will be marketed in the Western United States," said Jerry Digney, a spokesman for Vittel. He noted that there are 400 U.S. companies selling bottled water, as well as 35 European imports.

The company, with 500 million bottles sold in 1984, claims to be the largest world's premier bottler of non-carbonated mineral water.

**U.S. Business Group Stirs Fury With West Bank Development Project**

(Continued from Page 11)  
bank and a cement factory as securities. Mr. Tahmoush and Mr. Crown said the group would do everything it could to assist projects, including arranging financing. Mr. Crown said he particularly favored helping commercial enterprises.

The shyness in discussing possible projects has aroused some suspicion about the group's aims, but the organizers deny that they have been secret. They say that, as business, publicity can destroy business agreements. In a recent interview, the first they have given on the subject, they spent the first 15 minutes discussing the article he written. And they declined to be photographed at that session.

The reticence is essential, they say, because of the passions in the

West Bank, the strip between Israel and Jordan that Israel has occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Home to about 800,000 Palestinians and about 42,500 Israeli settlers, its future is uncertain. Some Israelis want to annex it; others favor returning some or all of it to Arab sovereignty, perhaps in affiliation with Jordan, and most Palestinians appear to want a Palestinian state.

The West Bank economy, like the Israeli economy, is in deep trouble. University graduates find few jobs in which they can apply their skills. The sprawling refugee camps, like Dabayeh near Bethlehem, seethe with a frustration that sometimes seems almost as economic as it is political.

Therefore, a goal of economic development in the West Bank

mentioned in some Israeli news accounts is to give young Palestinians more of a stake in the system, so they will be less inclined to turn to violence.

Mr. Crown said that was a goal and added that economic development in general might soothe passions.

"The important thing is peace," he said. "And a growing economy helps peace."

Not everyone is so enthusiastic.

Peter E. Goldman, executive director of Americans for a Safe Israel, said that the Arab-Americans in the group were trying to help the Arabs in the West Bank over the Israelis there, hoping to get the Israelis to leave and aiming eventually for the destruction of Israel.

"We're upset that leaving Jewish businessmen are getting involved in this," he said. "We think they don't know what they're doing."

The organizers acknowledge that the odds are against them, and that they will have to move slowly to gain credibility from all sides. Mr. Tahmoush said it might be another year before the group decides on its first project — assuming that it decides its aims are feasible.

But they say that as businessmen, engrossed by the practical rather than the political, they may be able to avoid some of the difficulties that beset efforts to cooperate in the Middle East. For that reason, they take care to inform governments in the region, but to remain independent of them.

The same goes for the U.S. State Department. William Kirby, a Middle East negotiator in the department, said: "The group has no links with the State Department, but it has kept us informed of its plans in general terms. An organi-

zation of this nature obviously has the potential for having a significant impact in the region and we wish it well."

The group is more cautious in assessing its impact. Members say it is too early to tell what may develop. "You could wax eloquent that there are Americans, of both Arab and Jewish persuasion, working together," Mr. Tahmoush said.

"But so what? Unless we accomplish something, it's an empty effort."

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Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	200	115
Great Britain	E.	82	41	23
Iceland	D.L.			

# Thursday's AMEX Closing

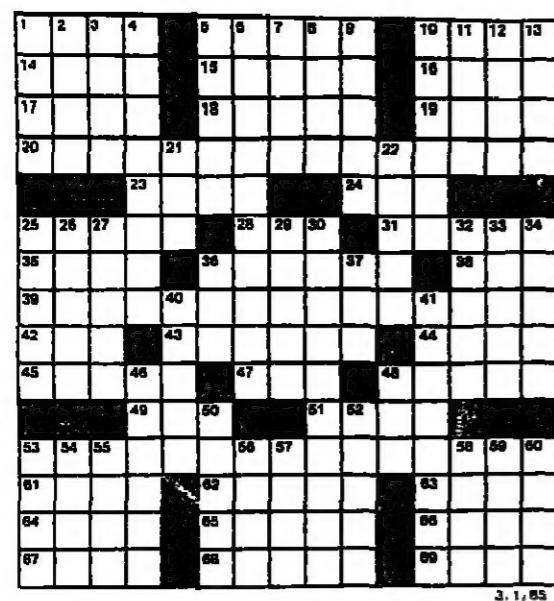
Vol. of 4 P.M. 473,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,200,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Stk. High Low Close Out. Chgs.

A									
714 29 ADR H	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 14 ADR I	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
250 11 ADR L	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
250 25 ADR M	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR N	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 10 ADR O	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR P	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR Q	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR R	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR S	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR T	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR U	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR V	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR W	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR X	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR Y	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR Z	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR AA	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR BB	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR CC	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR DD	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR EE	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR FF	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR GG	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR HH	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR II	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR JJ	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR KK	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR LL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR MM	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR NN	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR OO	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR PP	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR QQ	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR RR	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR SS	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR TT	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR UU	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR VV	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR WW	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR XX	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR YY	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR ZZ	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR AAA	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR BBB	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR CCC	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR DDD	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR EEE	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR FFF	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR GGG	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR HHH	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR III	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR JJJ	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR KKK	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR LLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR MLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR NLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR OLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR PLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR QLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR RLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR SLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR TLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR ULL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR VLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR WLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR XLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR YLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR ZLL	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR AA	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR BB	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR CC	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR DD	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR EE	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR FF	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR GG	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR HH	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR II	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR JJ	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR KK	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	—	—	—	—	—
1250 12 ADR LL									





## PEANUTS

YES, MAAM, I WALKED TO SCHOOL IN THE RAIN, BUT DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME.

AS SOON AS I SHAKE A BIT I'LL BE...



...ALL RIGHT!

## BLONDIE

A BLACK CAT CROSSED IN FRONT OF ME ON MY WAY TO WORK.

AND THEN THE BOSS ENTHUSIASMED ME IN FRONT OF EVERYBODY FOR BEING LATE!

WHAT DID YOU DECIDE TO DO ABOUT IT?

STARTING TOMORROW, I'M GONNA WATCH OUT FOR BLACK CATS.

## BEETLE BAILEY

I HATE GOING TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU. IT'S BUREAUCRACY AT ITS WORST.

IT COULD BE WORSE.

BUREAUCRACY AT ITS WORST IS BETTER THAN BUREAUCRACY AT ITS BEST.

## ANDY CAPP

I GOT HELD UP AT THE CHECKOUT. PET-SORRY.

ALWAYS SOME EXCUSE.

AND BRING YOUR PURSE WITH A BIT OF LUCK WE MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE.

THE SUPPORTING LIFE.

## WIZARD of ID

CONGATULATIONS ON BUYING THE FINEST WAGON EVER BUILT!

KNOH... BEFORE YOU TAKE IT OUT OF THE SHOWROOM, YOU SHOULD CONSIDER OUR REPAIR SERVICE INSURANCE.

IS IT TOO LATE FOR A TEST DRIVE?

## REX MORGAN

NONE OF MY WIFE'S FAMILY LIVES IN THE AREA, DOCTOR, SO THEY WOULD NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE PERSONALITY CHANGES I'VE SEEN!

TELL ME WHAT'S HAPPENED AND THE REASONS FOR YOUR CONCERN, MR. BISHOP!

IT'S GOOD TO SEE YOU AGAIN, MRS. BISHOP! WILL YOU BE WITH US JUST FOR TONIGHT?

YES, I'LL PROBABLY BE CHECKING OUT EARLY TOMORROW AFTERNOON!

## GARFIELD

KNOCK KNOCK.

WHO'S THERE?

UHHH... CANDY GRAM?

YOU CAN'T FOOL ME. MUSTER MEAT. YOU WANT OUT TO WREAK HAVOC.

TODAY THE REFRIGERATOR, TOMORROW THE WORLD!

**ACROSS**

- 1 Lima locale
- 2 "Terrific"
- 3 Savile's organ
- 4 Item in Caesar's closet
- 5 An ear (heated)
- 6 Ship's upward heaving
- 7 Middle East gulf
- 8 Crossword-puzzle folder
- 9 Grade
- 10 Small stat.
- 11 Until now
- 12 Ave. crossings, sometimes
- 13 Type of orange
- 14 Betsye — Dickens character
- 15 Organic compound
- 16 Part of R.S.V.P.
- 17 More of 20
- 18 Across
- 19 Jailbird
- 20 Transported horses, e.g.
- 21 Nothingness
- 22 Supply
- 23 Image: Comb. form

**DOWN**

- 1 Stack
- 2 Always
- 3 Indian princess
- 4 Like some collegians
- 5 Have-not's need
- 6 Wanting, as the moon
- 7 Zweifel chase
- 8 Former lightweight champ
- 9 Speeder's trapper
- 10 "Born" author
- 11 N.J. city
- 12 Curved molding
- 13 Beach sights
- 14 Fla., Ore. dir.
- 15 Still more of 20
- 16 Across
- 17 Tabula —
- 18 Quaker gray
- 19 Squirrel gathering
- 20 Kind of clock or bomb
- 21 Stouian Indian
- 22 Do it pupil's chore up front
- 23 Belgian river role
- 24 Hebrew prophet
- 25 Synthetic fabric
- 26 Ogre
- 27 Wee Butterworts
- 28 " — upon thine heart"; Song of Solomon
- 29 Rita Hayworth role
- 30 Hebrew prophet
- 31 City off.
- 32 Happening
- 33 Malaise
- 34 River island
- 35 Stagger
- 36 Kelso or Alsab
- 37 River to the Ligurian Sea
- 38 This, in Toledo
- 39 Worker
- 40 Turner
- 41 Exodus
- 42 Champ
- 43 Trapper
- 44 Author
- 45 Library item
- 46 Pitcher

**ACROSS**

- 49 Mercator work
- 50 Top sound
- 51 Still more of 20
- 52 Christ Stopped at
- 53 Comet's milieu
- 54 Quaker gray
- 55 Squirrel gathering
- 56 Kind of clock or bomb
- 57 Siouxian Indian
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## SPORTS

**Georgetown Routs St. John's to Regain Basketball Leadership***Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**NEW YORK** — As both No. 1 St. John's and No. 2 Georgetown are Catholic universities, neither could claim that God was on its side Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden.

The Redmen did, however, have the entire city of New York behind them, which they figured would be more useful in their anticipated street brawl against the Hoyas from Washington, D.C.

But the Hoyas had the indomitable Patrick Ewing.

It was no contest. The 7-foot (2.13 meters) senior center's 20 points, 9 rebounds and 6 blocked shots were more than enough in the 85-69 victory for the Hoyas.

For most of this season, the word "awesome" so often used to describe Georgetown last year, had fallen out of use. It was restored Wednesday as the Hoyas turned in

a stunning exhibition of speed, grace and muscle to most likely win back the No. 1 national ranking they lost almost five weeks ago in Landover, Maryland, in a 56-65 loss to St. John's.

Except for a point midway in the first half, the hot-shooting Hoyas (26-2) controlled — no, dominated — St. John's (24-2).

Georgetown hit 37 of 62 shots for 59 percent while holding the Redmen to 43 percent on 22 of 51. Reggie Williams scored a game-high 25 points.

There are certain drawbacks that come with being the toast of New York. St. John's Coach Lou Carneseca, who has become accustomed to being ignored outside of the university's small Queens campus, had complained in recent days of claustrophobia.

That can happen when six television crews appear at one of your practices.

Madison Square Garden officials said this was the hottest ticket in the history of the arena. Tickets normally priced at \$12.50 were being scalped before the game for \$300.

As an example of the privilege of power, the current governor of New York, Mario Cuomo, managed to get tickets, but the former governor, Hugh Carey, didn't.

But the Redmen Mania that had swept the city began to evaporate with a little less than three minutes remaining when most of the 19,591 fans who had filled the Garden began to look for the exits after the Hoyas built their lead to 21 points.

**Georgetown** Coach John Thompson suggested later that the Redmen will benefit from the humiliation because less will be expected from them in next week's Big East Tournament at Madison Square Garden and the subsequent NCAA tournament.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch was expected to discuss the issue at a news conference tonight in Calgary.

The executive board's decision requires ratification by the IOC Congress at its meeting this summer.

Earlier today, Walter Wasservogel of West Germany, secretary general of the International Ice Hockey Federation, said the IIHF had asked the IOC to allow professionals under the age of 23 to compete in Olympic hockey. He also asked that the same privilege be granted to former professionals who have been retired for at least a year.

Walter Troger, the IOC's sports director, said the executive committee's decision could be reviewed after the Calgary Games if other sports federations request similar treatment for professionals.

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Thompson already had upstaged Carneseca by appearing on the court before the game in a 59 T-shirt that matched the St. John's coach's lucky sweater. St. John's had won 19 straight games, the last 13 while Carneseca was wearing the sweater.

Aside from the T-shirt, Thompson had the best athletes, led by the improved play of Ewing, who had only eight points in the first game.

Thompson was wearing a beige pullover.

But he played with even more intensity than usual, making second and third efforts for offensive rebounds and diving for loose balls.

The results were impressive. He not only displayed his considerable defensive skills but also showed off an improving and varied offensive game. He made 10 of 13 shots from the field.

Thompson said: "I told Pat, 'We need you tonight. You have to play for us to win.' That's the first time I've ever said that to Pat because he always plays hard."

The man who tried to guard him, St. John's 7-foot center Bill Wennington, said he had never seen Ewing play so well. "I tried everything I could," he said. "Nothing worked."

By contrast, almost everything Georgetown tried against St. John's leading scorer, 6-foot-6 guard Chris Mullin, worked.

Using several different men against him, the Hoyas were able to wear him down. Mullin still scored 21 points, but he was only 8 of 16 from the field. (LAT, NYT)



United Press International

The Mahre twins, Phil, left, and Steve, after a one-two finish in the 1984 Olympic slalom.

**Some Pros May Compete In Olympics***The Associated Press*

**CALGARY**, Alberta — The International Olympic Committee's executive board today agreed to permit professional ice hockey, soccer and tennis players to compete in the Olympics, starting with the 1988 Calgary Winter Games.

The agreement calls for players in those sports to be under the age of 23.

Walter Troger, the IOC's sports director, said the executive committee's decision could be reviewed after the Calgary Games if other sports federations request similar treatment for professionals.

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Thompson was wearing a beige pullover.

Having given him stock to cover the victory schedules."

Steve Mahre, the same source estimated, earned about half as much as Phil.

Phil Mahre has always preferred to keep a low financial profile, in contrast to Olympic downhill winner Bill Johnson whom Mahre calls "young and immature."

However, now that he is retired, Phil is out there hustling with everyone else.

When not pursuing his TWN interests, Phil has picked up some loose change by finishing fifth among 20 entrants in the "Superstars" TV competition, and he has become a journalist, teaming with Steve as contributing editors to Ski magazine.

"I'm also writing a book with John Fry," Phil said. "It's about my career, but it includes a section on skiing technique."

The ski training center at Keystone, Colorado, operates as part of the resort's regular ski school, using instructors who have received special training from the Mahres.

"The program is for skiers at all levels of ability, not just racers," Phil said.

By next season, it is hoped, there will be Mahre Training Centers in the Midwest and in the East.

"When that happens, we'll probably schedule four weeks at Keystone and three weeks at each of the others," Phil said.

"I'm still on the road a lot, but at least now I can get home. And I'm on my own time. Someone isn't telling me where and when to go somewhere."

getson's Reggie Williams, the game's high scorer, strips Chris Mullin of the ball as Rick Ewing guards the St. John's star during Georgetown's 85-69 victory in New York.

**ooden — a Bit Ahead of Schedule**

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

**PETERSBURG**, Florida — Gooden leaned on his cane as he searched across the four ball of Faison Field. Somewhere in the clusters of players, he was playing the lead, drawn and attention the way Tom Selleck did nearly a generation ago. Jim Gooden allowed that his dad once a long way to come

remember when he was pitcher in the Little League," he said, a couple of times he quit. He already better than the other and they weren't playing. A ball would be hit to a kid, ed miss it, and Dwight would catch it.

Finally said to him: 'Go back there and play your position just one more time, and you're good. That's it.'

He has come a long, long way. Two years ago, Dwight Gooden was a year-old rookie from the minors who wore No. 64 barely in the back pages of the media guide. This year, he No. 16, and it takes five in the guide to list the highlights of his first season in the big

pitcher, and we talk for maybe an hour, win or lose. If he loses, he'll go back over the lineup and say, 'I shouldn't have thrown such a pitch.'

"After he struck out 16 of the Pittsburgh Pirates last September, he said and said: 'I was pretty sharp.' I told him: 'Those guys couldn't hit.'

He is still growing at 5 feet 3 inches tall, half an inch over last year. And he weighs 198, a gain of eight pounds over last year.

Last year, base runners stole against him 46 times in a row before his catcher threw anybody out. And, in a season filled with glittering numbers, he had one spectacular bad number at the close: 47 of 50 base runners stole against him.

His problem may be eased by the arrival of Gary Carter from the Montreal Expos, a rock of a catcher with command and a bullet throw. "He's young, he's still a baby,"

"When he was 6, I took him to Lakeland one spring to see the Detroit Tigers play the Boston Red Sox, and Al Kaline hit two out. He said to me, 'Dad, I want to be like Al Kaline.' He'd get out his bat and I'd lob the ball to him, and he'd announce: 'I'm Al Kaline.'

When he was 8, he started playing third base and shortstop in the Little League. Pretty soon, we knew he had a good arm. When he was 12, he became a pitcher, and he even struck out one out in this field out back of our house.

"When he was 15, I got the idea that he might make a good major league someday.

"When he was a junior, he pitched in high school and was No. 2. When he was a senior, he became No. 1. Then I knew he could make the big leagues. I figured I'd make it, league by league."

Dwight paused, and said: "I figured he'd make it around 1986."

"He never gets too excited," Dan Gooden said. "Neither do I. He's not trouble. I never had to punish him. No spanking, or anything like that. Even in the big leagues, he doesn't get upset. He knows they're not going to win all the time."

He was always a tall, skinny kid who wanted to play ball all the time. When he was following my semi-pro team around, he'd play with older guys all the time. He played against men. That's why he did so well so young."

The father added: "He always telephones me after every game he

throws, and we talk for maybe an hour, win or lose. If he loses, he'll go back over the lineup and say, 'I shouldn't have thrown such a pitch.'

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**SCOREBOARD****Hockey****NHL Standings**

WALES CONFERENCE

	Team	W	L	Pts	GF	GA	G+	G-	Pct.
1. Washington	27	11	14	52	250	123	127	103	.625
2. Philadelphia	27	16	7	51	257	183	124	160	.556
3. N.Y. Islanders	32	14	4	48	261	243	127	119	.563
4. N.Y. Rangers	26	15	5	45	212	214	117	123	.520
5. New Jersey	19	15	8	44	204	254	107	147	.417
6. Atlanta	21	17	7	42	247	262	113	150	.400
7. Montreal	21	17	7	42	247	262	113	150	.400
8. Boston	21	17	7	42	247	262	113	150	.400
9. Quebec	21	17	7	42	247	262	113	150	.400
10. Hartford	20	17	7	41	245	263	112	151	.395

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

NORTH DIVISION

MIDWEST DIVISION

SOUTHERN DIVISION

